









## Carter Plans Campaign Travels, Reversing Vow on Iran Hostages

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, May 1 (LAT) — President Jimmy Carter abandoned his "no campaign travel" strategy yesterday, reversing a vow to refrain from overseas trips during his first term.

Although he said the Iranian crisis and other problems still require his presence, Mr. Carter decided to make a campaign tour of the United States and to campaign for re-election in Washington.

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The president has not campaigned outside Washington since the U.S. Embassy was seized in Tehran on Nov. 4. But he has campaigned heavily from the White House and has been accused by political opponents of exploiting the embassy hostages issue for political purposes.

His decision to abandon a pledge not to engage in campaign travel as long as the hostages were held was made after consultations with advisers who long have warned him that he was paying a political price for remaining in the White House.

Mr. Carter announced his intention during a session with a group of community leaders at the White House. He made it clear that the attempted rescue of the hostages last Thursday figured in the decision, but otherwise gave only a general explanation.

"I am determined that I will always keep before the American people the plight of the American hostages," he said. "We now have completed a rescue operation that was complicated and unfortunately not successful."

"We have now convinced our friends and allies around the world to join us in an effort to convince the Iranians that it is to their advantage to resolve the hostage crisis at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. Carter also mentioned completing an economic sanctions program against the Soviet Union, the continuing effort to get other nations to join the boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and energy and anti-inflation legislation that he expects to be adopted soon.

"None of these challenges are completely removed," he said, "but I believe they are manageable enough for me to leave the White House for a limited travel schedule, including some campaigning if I choose to do so, in order to explain to the American people how these things can be brought to a successful conclusion."

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In Detroit, independent presidential candidate Rep. John Anderson greeted Mr. Carter's decision with pleasure, and in Fort Worth, Republican candidate George Bush said, "I'm glad he's putting aside Rose Garden politics and is willing to debate and go out on the trail."

Republican front-runner Ronald Reagan said in Midland, Texas, that if he won his party's nomination he would debate the Democratic nominee. But he said of Mr. Carter's announcement, "If he feels freed, I wonder if he feels the hostages are somehow free."

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Bert Lance and his wife, LaBelle, leave U.S. District Court in Atlanta after he was found not guilty of nine counts of bank fraud. At left is a postman making his rounds in the federal building.

## U.S. Court Acquits Lance of 9 Charges Of Bank Fraud; No Verdict on 3 Counts

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

ATLANTA, May 1 (NYT) — Bert Lance, the former U.S. budget director, was acquitted of nine bank fraud charges yesterday, but there was a mistrial on three other counts on which the jury deadlocked and could not return verdicts.

Mr. Lance was accused of hiding debts in a "paper" partnership with his wife and with misusing the funds of two Georgia banks that he headed before joining the Carter administration.

The National Bank of Georgia here and the Calhoun First National Bank in Calhoun, Ga., — by making about \$1 million in questionable loans to his wife, his son and three friends.

The nine charges of which he was acquitted involved the loans. The jury deadlocked over two charges involving false financial statements on his debts and net worth, and one involving a \$12,000 loan to one of his friends.

Although Mr. Lance, who resigned from government as a result of the charges, was not convicted, the case is considered to have led to the passage of a major bank reform law.

Thomas Mitchell of Dalton, Ga., a businessman who had served as

trustee of Mr. Lance's blind trust when the latter became President Carter's director of the Office of Management and Budget in January, 1977, was found not guilty on all four counts of making false financial statements to banks.

Richard Carr, president of the Northwest Georgia Bank of Ringgold, was found not guilty in three counts of misapplication of bank funds. The jury was deadlocked on three other counts, two of which involved false financial statements and one count involving the \$12,000 loan, in which Mr. Lance also was charged.

Jack Mullins of Calhoun, a former pharmacist, was acquitted on three counts of misapplication of bank funds. There was no verdict on a fourth count involving a false financial statement.

The government may ask that Mr. Lance, Mr. Carr and Mr. Mullins be tried on the counts where there was no verdict. The defense lawyers have until May 20 to file briefs for directed verdicts of acquittal, and the government has until June 10 to file answering briefs with the judge.

Mr. Lance said that the partnership with his wife had been formed as a vehicle for charitable contributions. But the prosecutors contended that Lance and Co. actually was a haven for more than a half-million dollars in debts, to hide them from banks that were considering loan applications.

Under U.S. statute, the Federal Trade Commission is charged with enforcing antitrust laws and preventing false and deceptive advertising of goods, drugs, devices and cosmetics.

Most of the agency's 1,700 employees reported for work and began what officials said would be a phased shutdown here and at regional offices in 10 other U.S. cities. Several FTC hearings were canceled, employees on official travel were sent home and all investigations were ordered halted.

Hours earlier, House and Senate conferees had resolved major procedural issues in the agency's authorizing legislation. But emergency money — \$55 million needed to keep the agency running until the end of this business year — was momentarily stalled, and the agency's latest temporary funding ran out at midnight yesterday. The FTC had to begin shutting down, in view of a ruling from Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti that U.S. law does not allow agencies to continue operating if they have not been funded.

The authorizing legislation provides for a congressional veto over individual Federal Trade Commission rules if House and Senate agree.

**Budget Restoration Defeated**  
WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT) — The House last night narrowly defeated an amendment proposed by liberals and supported by President Carter that would have restored to the 1981 budget \$1.2 billion in cuts made in funds for cities and in programs for youth, veterans, children's health, nutrition for the elderly and fuel assistance.

The vote of 213 to 201 was a victory for a Democratic-Republican coalition that supports the budget resolution, which provides for \$611.8 billion with a \$2-billion surplus. The action was taken as the House moved toward a vote on the resolution, which provides for the first budget with no planned deficit in 12 years.

**Death Notice**  
SEMENENKO, SERGE - on April 24, 1980 in New York City. Beloved husband of Virginia, beloved father of Christine. Services private. Interment Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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## New Theory On Protons Faces a Test

Experiment May Tell If Universe Will End

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP) — An enormous hole is being dug in the bottom of an Ohio salt mine in an experiment that could prove the universe will disappear someday in an enormous fireball.

The experiment, which is backed by \$2 million from the Department of Energy, involves excavating a 70-foot-high chamber, 2,000 feet down in a salt mine on the shores of Lake Erie. The hole would then be filled with 10,000 tons of the purest water (at about 240 gallons per ton) and surrounded with 2,000 photovoltaic cells.

If the photovoltaic cells detect a sudden flash of light at any time in the next year, it means the world will come to an end someday.

"A flash of light will mean a proton has decayed and has released energy in its decay," Frederick Reines of the University of California at Irvine yesterday told the annual meeting of the American Physical Society. "It will mean that the notion that protons live forever is not the correct one," Mr. Reines said.

An unstable proton means that all matter ultimately will decay. Thus, at some distant point in time the protons that make up the heart of the universe will suddenly lose a tiny fraction of their mass and become electrons, an act that will release enough energy to destroy the universe.

### Test Nobel Theory

Mr. Reines is conducting the experiment because the winners of the 1979 Nobel Prize in physics predicted that protons had a finite lifetime, not an infinite one as physicists had believed for the last 100 years.

Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg of Harvard University won their Nobel Prize in part for a theory that suggests that the electromagnetic and the weak and strong nuclear forces of nature are all manifestations of the same force. This means the proton and electron are linked, which tells physicists that the heavier proton can emit a flash of light and decay to an electron.

"This says the universe as we see it is only in a transitory phase," Dr. Rolf Sinclair of the National Science Foundation said. "This means that all matter could ultimately decay to electrons."

The Reines experiment uses purified water because it is composed mostly of protons that make up the hydrogen atom in the water molecule of hydrogen and oxygen. A salt mine was chosen because the rock and salt will block out any cosmic rays from outer space that could strike the Earth and register on the photovoltaic cells surrounding the water in the same way as would the decay of a proton.

### Limitless Protons

Mr. Reines said the hole will be filled with 10,000 tons of water to supply what in effect will be a limitless number of protons for the experiment. He said there are 10 to the 29th power protons (10 with 29 zeros) in each ton of pure water.

In the theory that won them the Nobel Prize, Mr. Glashow and Mr. Weinberg said that the "average" proton would last between 10 to the 30th power (10 with 30 zeros added) and 10 to the 34th power (10 with 34 zeros added) years. Mr. Reines said if their theory is right, one proton in the water bath at the bottom of the salt mine would decay and emit a flash of light in each year the water bath sits there.

Mr. Reines said his experiment will be ready in a year, but if he detects a flash of light any time in the year after that nobody should panic. That would still mean the world has a long way to go. The universe is estimated to be 20 billion years old, which is 20 plus nine zeros. That still leaves between 21 and 24 zeros for time to go on.

Source of Trouble Amsterdam's 10,000 squatters, who occupy thousands of empty buildings in a city where the waiting list for housing totals 55,000, have been a source of trouble for years. In March, the squatters set up barricades in the city and riotous when police moved in.

Seizing on the palace, which stands empty except on ceremonial occasions, as an emblem of social injustice, the squatters had mounted a campaign under the slogan, "No Housing, No Coronation." The new queen and her husband, Prince Claus, a former German diplomat, have expressed sympathy for the squatters.

"I have made earnest endeavors to prepare myself for this heavy responsibility," Queen Beatrix told the cheering crowd in a speech from the palace balcony. "I realize that much will be asked of me, yet I am resolved to accept it as a great and splendid task."

After the speech, her mother, who ended her 32-year reign on her 71st birthday, withdrew from the balcony. Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus were joined then by their three sons, including 13-year-old Crown Prince Willem-Alexander, the first male heir to the throne in a century.

The Nieuwe Kerk was packed with ambassadors, Dutch dignitaries, the judges of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, and princes and princesses from 10 countries, including Prince Charles of Britain.

Seated in a gilded armchair in the church, Beatrix confessed that she had "no idea of where the road will lead us." But she appealed to the Dutch people to build stronger links to developing countries in the realization that "we can no longer dissociate our domestic policy from the distress in the world."

U.S. Officials Said to Back Off Tough Gas Rules

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP) — The Energy Department has backed down from supporting new legislation that would require auto manufacturers to increase substantially the mile-per-gallon performance of cars in the next decade, according to government sources.

Deputy Energy Secretary John Sawhill was prepared to testify before a Senate subcommittee this week in support of a bill sponsored by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., setting a new standard of 40 miles-a-gallon by 1995. Auto companies now are required to attain an average fuel economy standard of 27.5 mpg by 1985.

But the Energy Department's position ran into opposition from the Transportation Department and the Office of Management and Budget. Government sources said that the DOE was obliged to change its prepared testimony and back off from an endorsement of the Jackson legislation.

There was no argument within the administration that a tougher fuel economy standard is technically possible, sources said. However, government officials said, the administration did not want to support tougher regulation of the auto industry at this point, with Chrysler Corp. in critical financial condition and the other U.S. automakers also suffering from a sharp drop in new-car sales.

## Theater in England

### 'Early Days': Age and the Narrowing of Memory

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, May 1 (IHT) — We are in a garden somewhere in England. A cranky old man, once a distinguished politician, now a lost leader of the left, is recalling his childhood and one briefly terrifying moment when at the seaside he got separated from his parents. All that was a very long time ago but now, a lifetime later, it is all he really has or wishes to recall of his past. And that, in essence, is David Storey's new play, "Early Days," on the Cottesloe stage of the National Theatre.

It runs barely 90 minutes, including an intermission, and is perhaps not so much a drama as a solo vehicle for Sir Ralph Richardson, who is now reunited with Storey and with the director Lindsay Anderson for the first time since their immensely successful collaboration on "Home" in London and on Broadway in 1970-71.

True, six other characters do put in appearances, but only fleetingly and in order to give Sir Ralph someone to talk to when he is not talking to himself, which is most of the time.

Storey, who wrote this especially for Sir Ralph, seems to be telling us that old age is a process of selective forgetfulness and arrogant egocentricity. Life, we are told, goes on not for good but for bad and we are frequently reminded, without any details of the political background, that this old man's career was entirely ruined several years ago by one brief and unwisely critical speech in the House of Commons. So what he now has left is simply and totally himself, and "Early Days" becomes a kind of tone poem, a monologue about the gradual narrowing of the memory and of life itself. Kitchen, a character Sir Ralph does not so much play as inhabit, is now kept in some style by his daughter, her wealthy husband and a military manservant, none of whom are able to prevent him making sexually disgusting exhibitions of himself in a nearby



Ralph Richardson (front), Norman Jones in "Early Days."

village and generally behaving like a very tiresome old man.

There are times, indeed, when the play seems to be a cry for pensioners' liberation, for the belief that old age is its own excuse and alibi for outrageous behavior. But Storey is on more than just that. In an infinitely elegant and stylish piece, which shares some of the obsessions of Simon Gray's "Close of Play" and Alan Bennett's "The Old Country," he is on the power of the past. Life is not just slipping away from this abusive, selfish, out-price leader; he is vigorously pushing it away, the member now of a political party called death, which welcomes all

candidates so long as they are willing to defect from all their previously held beliefs.

As a play "Early Days" is perhaps a little sketchy and overpoetic; as an excuse for Sir Ralph to ramble around the stage and through the conflicting paths of memory it is an exciting and unforgettable and immensely theatrical experience. It is also, I suspect, the kind of play which will be gratefully received by leading and distinguished veteran male actors across the world over. Guilty would once have been wonderful in it, Barbra Streisand would have been wonderful in it, Barbra Streisand would have been wonderful in it. It is also the kind of piece that will probably sound better in French.

The best reason for visiting Stratford this summer is undoubtedly Ron Daniels' new staging of "Romeo and Juliet" at the main Royal Shakespeare Company stage. Though he has frequently worked on the RSC's smaller stages, and indeed in both Minneapolis and Washington, this is Daniels' first RSC main stage production and he brings to it all the virtues of textual clarity and fidelity which we have come to associate with the RSC at the Warehouse or the Other Place in their more experimental and less immediately commercial work.

But this "Romeo" should delight the tourists too. It allows for the "West Side Story" influences (a lavish and lush romantic score is provided by Stephen Oliver who, had he been born 30 years earlier, could have made a decent living as the resident composer at MGM) and finds in its central casting of Anton Lesser and Judy Buxton two admirably young players of considerable sexiness.

It is admittedly a little odd of Lesser to keep his black leather trousers on in bed, even odder of Buxton to take the news of Tybalt's death and the further news that Romeo has killed him in the same general gasp, as though one mattered no more than the other. But this is after all the first great "Love Story" and love presumably means never having to say you're sorry your lover has killed your cousin.

There is a greasily good Mercutio from Jonathan Hyde, and an admirable feeling of bawdy and parody Italian heat from Ralph Koltai's white-wait settings. There's also a lot of energy here, even from Brenda Bruce's unusually young and tough nurse, and a splendidly icy Lady Capulet from Barbara Kinghorn. All in all, at a time when the RSC is spread out across two Stratford and three London theaters, this production restores faith in the home team and their continuing ability to do the popular classics unboringly.

## The Paris Stage

### Chekhov's 'Seagull' Seldom Gets Off the Ground

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 1 (IHT) — The Chekhov mood is notoriously elusive. Its siren song has lured many a company to shipwreck. In the Comedie-Francaise revival of "The Seagull" (La Mouette) it flickers like a candle in the wind. Now you see it, now you don't. Often it is invisible for it has been extinguished and must be relit, a lengthy operation.

Otomar Krejca, a Czech director of reputation, has been imported from Prague to captain the play. In the calmer stretches all is smooth sailing, but in the heavy weather of the emotional turbulence he loses his control and histrionic panic reigns.

This famous play has had a checkered career. Its premiere at the Alexandrinsky Theatre of St. Petersburg in 1896 was a fiasco that so depressed its author that he swore to abandon playwrighting. It was avant-garde drama then, but bore no relation to the advance movement in progress — to Ibsen, Hauptmann, the early Strindberg and Maeterlinck. The first-night audience sat before it in strained inconceivable silence at the end of the first act the scattered applause was lost in vociferous booing and whistling. Then it was ahead of its time; today it is still ahead of many actors and actresses.

On the surface it is simplicity itself. Constantin, a poet in his 20s, the son of Irina, a well-known actress, is in love with Nina, a young girl

with theatrical aspirations. He writes a play for her and it is performed disastrously in an amateur staging on his mother's country estate.

Nina prefers the middle-aged author Trigorin, Irina's lover, and Constantin, despondent over this and his literary striving, tries to kill himself. Trigorin, attracted by Nina's fresh beauty, takes her with him to Moscow and after a time deserts her to return to Irina. Nina is lost, symbolized by a seagull that has been shot down. Having scant acting ability, she is reduced to touring in third-rate companies. Constantin again proposes to her and when rejected he commits suicide.

### Second Hearing

It is the telling of this fragile story, the evocation of provincial Russian life in the 1900s, and the music and subtlety of the character delineation that give the drama greatness. Stanislavsky, over Chekhov's objections, gave the play its second hearing at the Moscow Art Theatre in 1898, which brought it international fame. Its success dovetailed with the birth of Stanislavsky's Theatre and the seagull became the emblem of the playhouse.

In the present resurrection Ludmila Mikal's Nina shines like a good deed, the most consistent of the main interpretations, conveying completely the wistful charm and vulnerability of the yearning girl. Catherine Samie appears to have been studying Delphine Seyrig's habit of inverting statements into questions and questions into statements in her reading of the self-satisfied tragedy-queen mother. In support Fanny Delbrice succeeds in making a firm characterization of the hopeless Masha who is in mourning for her existence and resorts to the bottle to see everything through.

Michel Aumont plays Trigorin as though it were a dual role. He has necessary poise at the beginning and at the end, but in the interlude in which he converses with Nina in the second act he indulges in enough arm-waving, restless pacing, and head-scratching to be Jasper Lester of "Tobacco Road." He is

supposed to be a Russian literary giant on holiday, not a muzhik. Francis Huster as the disturbed young poet looks the part, but his big scenes are in need of directorial correction. His voice becomes unnecessarily shrill in his dispute with his mother and in his final despair he grotesquely overacts, tossing about on a divan.

Jan Skalicky's costuming is appropriately in period. Krejca has supplied the odd decor himself. There is throughout a background of birch trees, but these resemble goatees, and the interiors of the last two acts suggest not a country mansion but the Art Nouveau dining room of a luxury hotel, perhaps the Metropole, the Maxim's of Moscow. The nostalgic offstage piano is a helpful touch, but the too leisurely treatment of canny turns into ennui itself. It is only fleetingly that this rather pompous production of "The Seagull" is illuminated by a lovely light.

PARIS — The Delta Rhythm Boys headline the bill of the Eiffel Tower during the month of May. Jimmy Smith is at the American May 2, May 10, and May 24. Helen Reddy of the Bay City 4 will be at the Eiffel May 5 and 6. Art Taylor and Jimmy Gavelley are of the Club St. Germain. Jacques Van Veen of the Drobak, Charles Aznavour of the Olympia and Jack Hammer of the Don Camillo. Eric Weiss will be at the Theatre Rive Gauche May 4 and 5. And Scott Hamilton and Eddie Wilson of the Espace Cardin May 5 and 6.

MONTE CARLO — Neil Sedaka is featured at the Sporting Club May 2, Melina Mercouri at the Casino de Monte-Carlo May 2, and the 4th and Glen Campbell, Dalia and the Poppers on the 11th.

ON TOUR — Lionel Hampton, continuing his swing through Europe, will be in Zurich May 2, Basel May 3, and in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

LONDON — E. A. Robertson is at the Odeon Hammersmith May 2, the Stylites at the Odeon Leicester Square May 3, and the Royal Albert Hall May 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

AMSTERDAM — Don Medeson will be at the Concertgebouw May 5 and 6, and Georges Houslay will be there on the 9th. The 10 C.C. will be at the Forest National May 5.

TERRASSA, Spain — Sugar Ray and the Moskows will be at the Jazz Cave May 3-4. — FRANK VAN BRACKLE

## Photography Scene

PARIS

Clarence J. Laughlin, Third World of Photography, Centre Culturel Americain, 6 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to May 24.

This master of modern American photography figuratively leads the viewer by the hand. Every picture exhibited has a long explanation by the author. This is quite fitting. The pictures would be better served with just their titles so the viewer would have the pleasure of discovering their meaning himself. The photographs themselves are remarkable. Laughlin sees the world in the constant personification of objects and he finds in everything and everywhere a human face, a body, a monster or a ghost.

Garry Winogrand, Bibliotheque Nationale, Galerie de photographie, 4 Rue de Louvre, Paris, to June 1. Another giant of American photography exhibits here works that have influenced thousands of young photographers. His pictures perpetually seem to have two qualities, one visual, graphic and compositional, the other in the content. One has a feeling that they were taken at two different times. He is an urban photographer who seems able to catch the graphics of city lines and the human element that is the living part.

Gisele Freund, Galerie Agathe Gailard, 3 Rue du Pont Louis-Philippe, Paris 4, to May 24. This exhibition is composed of two parts, portraits and reportage. Her portraits capture the essence of her subjects, people of arts and letters, and some of her works are classics in the genre. Her Sartre portrait in the window of the gallery on the day of his death (also the day of the opening) illustrates her power to capture a revealing expression. Her reportage work in Argentina 30 years ago on Eva Peron catches the poor girl's dream come true and the excitement of the power that came with it. Freund's five pictures of Malraux are an ultimate example of intelligent editing by the author, where only a few photographs illustrate more than a lifetime. They are biographical and philosophical at

the same time. The exhibition is completed with a report on poor northern England for Life magazine in the 1950s, a great visual, social and psychological document of a depressed area.

ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE

Richard Mischak, The Photographers' Gallery, 3 Great Newport Street, London WC2, May 8-June 1.

Mischak's pictures of cacti in California deserts are mythical in a certain sense and perfectly revealing in a visual expression. His long exposures at dusk and the use of strobe light from time to time gives the cacti a feeling of motion and of eternity. The stars move and the branches sway and the result is captivating. His pictures have an unusual, very classical quality of composition, in which the subject is always in the center of the picture but as one looks one is bound to discover and study the environment.

— C.G. CUPIC

GENEVA — A new ballet program that will be given from May 6 through 11 by the company of the Grand Theatre will include two new works, "Divergence," choreographed by Master Mordant and set to the score of that music by Bela Bartok, and "Belshazzar" by Peter van Dyk, with music by Shostakovich. The set for "Belshazzar" and costumes for both new works are by Angèle Allard. The program will be completed by Fokine's "Les Sylphides" rehearsed by Serge Obolevsky, and van Dyk's "Idiot," set to Bartok's "Two Portraits for Orchestra." Jean-Marie Aubert will conduct the Orchestra de la Suisse Romande.

LONDON — The English National Opera will add Beethoven's "Fidelio" to its repertoire in a new production scheduled for its first performance on May 10. It is to be staged by Joachim Huns, director of the Komische Oper of Berlin, with sets by Robert Ziemer and costumes by Barbara Kibler. Mark Elder, the ENO's new music director, will conduct, and the cast will be headed by Josephine Barrow in the title role, with Alberto Remedios as Florestan, Neil Howlett as Pizarro and Richard Van Allan as Rocco. Performances are also scheduled for May 15, 17, 22, 23 and 31.



Cuban refugees scramble ashore on arrival in Key West after sea evacuation organized by Cuban exiles.

## Navy to Escort Cuba Refugee Boats; Immigration Officials Detain Criminals

WEST, Fla., May 1 (AP) — U.S. Navy has been ordered to escort ships from war games in the Caribbean to the Atlantic to the "Freedom Flotilla," the U.S. Navy's sea evacuation of Cuban refugees.

An additional 40 boats sailed across the narrow Strait of Florida yesterday and today, delivering about 2,000 Cubans and bringing to 5,500 the total number who have arrived in Key West.

In the Key West, U.S. officials and relatives of the refugees were told that Cuban refugees were being screened out. He said the United States would seek agreements with other Latin American countries on resettling refugees who do not have families in the United States.

Acting INS Commissioner David Coleman told the committee that political crimes would not be counted against any refugees. The Miami Herald reported that refugees who are believed to pose security problems "will not be released into the community."

New arrivals said embassy refugees and prison inmates alike were being bused by the Castro government to a tent city at Mariel. "We have heard that story from so many refugees, we feel sure it is true," a U.S. intelligence agent said.

Boat captains returning yesterday said they were told that their only hope of leaving quickly from Mariel was to leave quickly from Mariel.

President Carter called the exodus an "unprecedented emergency" and ordered the military to assist in the evacuation of Cubans seeking refuge since then jammed the Port of Mariel in Havana and President Castro opened the port of Mariel. Two others have been driven. A refugee left the embassy Monday said 1,000 refugees were still in the embassy.

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## Queen Beatrix Invested in Amsterdam

By R.W. Apple Jr.

AMSTERDAM (NYT) — Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, whose reign means "bearer of happiness," was invested Wednesday afternoon with the country's sixth sovereign seal by police officers.

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## Costa Rica Stops Talks

SAN JO



## Basketball Is Big in Bhutan — But Traditions Are Prized, Too

By Tyler Marshall

THIMBU, Bhutan (LAT) — The day this tiny Himalayan kingdom inaugurated its first radio station, the producers scrapped the scheduled international news summary. Bhutan was not ready, they decided.

"The news was too depressing, so we ripped it up and played a little more music," Chief Justice Balogji Dorji, who was in the studio on that occasion a few years ago, recalled.

Bhutan is like that. It has tuned out the rest of the world for most of its seven centuries as a nation. Most of the 1.5 million or so Bhutanese farm the steep mountain slopes in the same way their ancestors did hundreds of years ago.

The country's 24-year-old ruler, King Jigme Singhe Wangchuk, has committed his realm to a program of modernization that seems to set well with his subjects.

"We'll modernize, but at a pace the Bhutanese people can keep up with," he said in a recent interview. "Gross national happiness is just as important to us as gross national product."

### Meaningful Modernization

With his country sandwiched between two ancient rivals, India and China, the king sees little point in spending money to strengthen his armed forces. Unless the 4,000-man army can help on development projects, there is little justification for its existence, he said.

The Bhutanese Air Force consists of an old Soviet helicopter — a gift from India, of which the kingdom is a protectorate. The helicopter, no longer airworthy, is rusting away.

In Bhutan, attention is given to more meaningful aspects of modernization — like basketball, the king's favorite pastime.

The royal outdoor basketball court in Thimbu, meticulously marked in National Basketball Association style, is painted several times a year to protect it against the harsh climate.

Each afternoon, those with nothing better to do sit on the hill above the court and watch their ruler perform as the backcourt star of the palace guard team.

The king allows no one to photograph him on the court, and while his teammates have conventional basketball uniforms, he always



King Jigme Singhe Wangchuk

wears a bathrobe-like *gho*, the traditional Bhutanese garment.

The king's love of the game has made basketball a popular sport throughout the realm. Bhutan's five-member UN mission in New York knows that a must for the diplomatic pouch is the sports section of The New York Times. Occasionally, videotapes of an important game are included. Some Bhutanese even manage to pick up live radio broadcasts of important games, on the U.S. Armed Forces Network.

So important has the sport become that the lone Western adviser on the royal payroll is a 6-foot-9-inch former Chapman College center, Steve Nycum. Nycum, 26, of Placencia, Calif., was hired by the government last year through a sports organization in New York.

Bhutanese students have been sent in recent years to places like the University of California at Berkeley and the Georgia Institute of Technology to acquire the skills needed to move Bhutan into the modern world.

The youthful government department heads who make up the vanguard of the country's development drive frequent a recently opened Thimbu discotheque, The Attic, where they discuss the day's events against the background music of Fleetwood Mac and The Eagles.

### Isolated

It has been fewer than two decades since the first traces of modern life penetrated the mountain passes and heavy jungle that separate Bhutan from the rest of Asia.

Peaks of up to 24,000 feet form a natural boundary with Tibet to the north, where the Mongoloid Bhutanese trace their roots. Descendants of the oldest Buddhist sects, the Bhutanese were driven from Tibet by reformists in the 13th century. Until 1907, they were ruled by lamas.

The Wangchuk dynasty, Bhutan's first hereditary ruling family, has been characterized

by palace intrigue. A plot to kill the present king was foiled. It is believed to have been hatched at the time of his coronation six years ago by elements loyal to the Tibetan mistress of the king's late father, who wanted to install her son on the throne. Insiders insist that the plotting continues; the late king's mistress and her son live in India.

The severing of Bhutan's traditional trade and cultural links with Tibet in 1958, when the Chinese marched into Tibet, placed Bhutan even more than before at the mercy of India, which strictly controls the only access into the landlocked kingdom. In return for political allegiance, India has underwritten most of Bhutan's efforts to modernize.

Electricity and motorized vehicles first reached the kingdom in the early 1960s. In the years since, Bhutan has worked its way through three five-year development plans and will wind up its fourth this year with some modest signs of progress. The number of Bhutanese finishing the 10th grade of school has risen from 45 to 180.

Although yaks, ponies and mules are still the chief means of transportation for most Bhutanese, about 200 miles of roads now link key areas. Medical care has improved with the construction of new hospitals, and the capital's 19-page telephone directory attests to the growth of communications.

Bhutan's long-range goal is achieving economic self-sufficiency through the development of its natural resources — mainly wood, and water for hydroelectric power. The granting of Bhutan's first tourist visa in October, 1974, sparked an industry that has become the country's largest source of foreign exchange.

But the pace of development remains slow to ensure preservation of traditional values. "We're trying to learn from the mistakes of others," the king said.

### Labor Shortage

Despite an acute labor shortage — most Bhutanese are subsistence farmers — the king has banned any further importation of workers. Most of the 20,000 Indian and Nepalese laborers in the country are isolated in work camps to prevent contact with the Bhutanese.

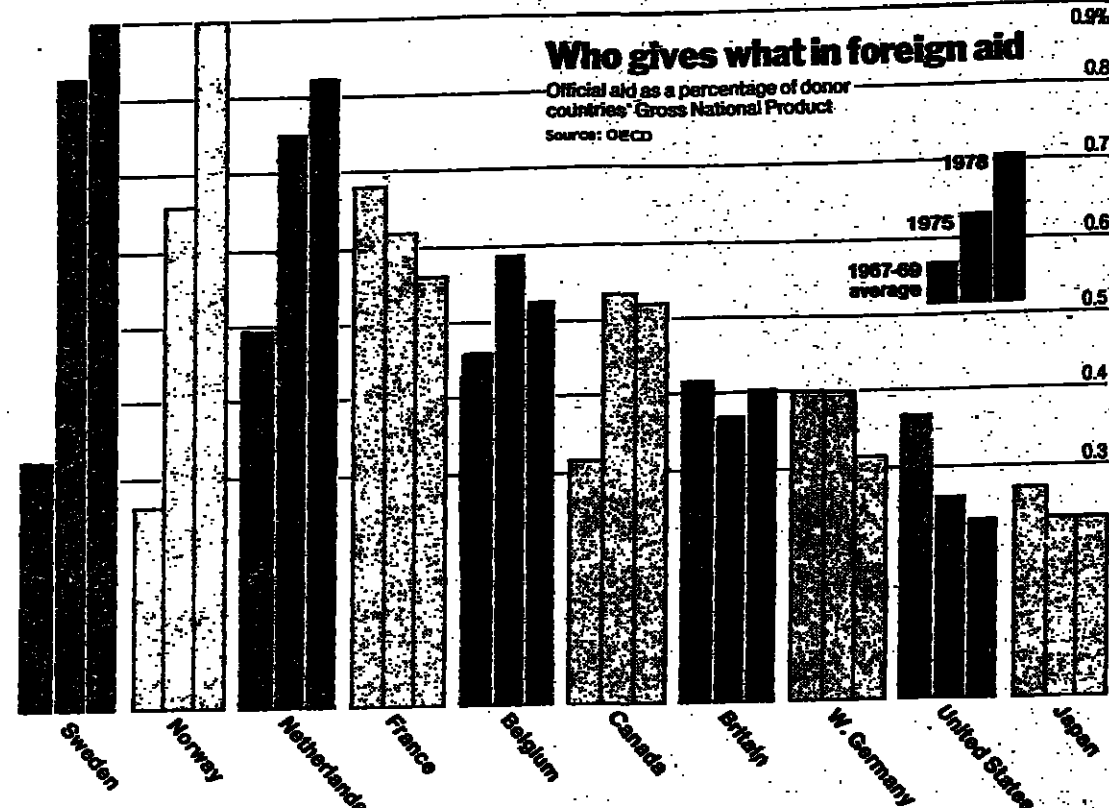
Partly to bring development closer to the people and partly to head off the growth of a central bureaucratic elite, the king has decided that future development will be administered by locally elected governments.

In the last decade Bhutan has taken its place in the community of nations. It joined the United Nations in 1971 and two years later became a member of the Nonaligned group. In an effort to loosen India's grip on its affairs, it has managed to increase sharply the aid it gets from UN agencies, which it believes has fewer political strings.

As the king moves Bhutan toward the future, he is trying to prevent breaks with the past. By law, new buildings are designed along traditional lines. An effort to encourage young people to wear traditional dress has generally met with success, and, so far at least, the basic elements of Bhutanese society remain intact. More than a quarter of the people, for instance, are still Buddhist monks, viewed as the guardians of tradition and the chief source of cultural stability.

Development experts contend that there is no way the Bhutanese can avoid being affected by progress. Even if the king wished it, most agree that it is too late to stop now.

"We are part of a modern world," said Bhutan's foreign minister, Lyonpo Sange Tsering. "We can't stay still."



## New Impetus for North-South Talk

By Paul Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — For the last five years, rich and poor nations have been conducting desultory negotiations — loosely known as the "North-South dialogue" — on narrowing the widening international wealth gap.

Discussions of aid, trade and stabilizing commodity prices have yielded meager results. But now there is fresh political impetus that will be tested in the summer at "Global Negotiations" under United Nations auspices.

At first sight, the chances for success seem slim. North-South dialogue often has sounded like two stuck phonograph records playing in different rooms. The poor Southern nations, with two-thirds of the world's population, dream of repeating the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' success — cartelize other raw materials and replacing the rules of trade and finance with a "New International Economic Order" automatically favoring them.

After vainly struggling to strike an oil-price deal with OPEC, the richer Northern countries have stubbornly opposed any idea of a new economic order, arguing that they cannot afford to be generous until their own fortunes improve. Darkening world economic prospects and fears of a long period of slow growth threaten to harden attitudes on both sides.

### Commission Report

Recently, central bank governors meeting in Basel, Switzerland, warned of greater risks facing the world banking system with international lending growing at the high rate of 25 percent a year and many of the poorer oil-importing countries dangerously in debt. In Rio de Janeiro, Inter-American Development Bank finance ministers were told that loans to Latin American borrowers were blocked because Congress has delayed acting on the U.S. share of the bank's capital.

Yet there are signs that rich and poor alike have been forced to reconsider striking a worldwide development bargain that could protect them all.

In March, a commission of distinguished former politicians from rich and poor countries headed by Willy Brandt, the former West Ger-

man chancellor, reported on such a program to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. They recommended a large injection of funds revealing the declining trend of Western aid, stimulating Third World imports and, consequently, boosting employment in the North.

They also urged a "concordat" among oil producers and consumers — OPEC would agree to assure supplies at affordable prices in return for protected investment outlets for its surplus cash and stronger energy conservation policies. Sources for funds to reflate poor Southern economies, the Brandt commission said, might include savings from disarmament and a world tax on trade and travel. But funds could also come from OPEC, with more than \$100 billion of income available for investment this year alone.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has suggested a "dialogue" that would bring together Arab money and European technology to meet black Africa's development needs.

Adding to the Global Negotiations' chances are signs that the developing countries have softened their more strident demands for a wholesale skewing of the rules of trade and finance in their favor.

The original push for North-South dialogue came from Northerners, who were anxious to avert economic warfare with a hostile South. Now, however, the pressure for negotiations is coming from poor Southern nations. Many of them are becoming desperate as a result of oil-based inflation, dwindling aid and increased protectionism that threatens to close off export markets.

They are unlikely to break their alliance with OPEC, which they still see as their best ally in seeking concessions from the North. But they now find that alliance distinctly uncomfortable as soaring oil bills ravage their economies while dreams of a New International Economic Order fade. Talks in Geneva on stabilizing world commodity prices are deadlocked and in March the International Cocoa Agreement, intended to hold prices steady, collapsed in the general economic downturn.

Under UN auspices, the developing South hopes the new negotiations will force the Soviet Union and other Eastern Europeans to show

greater concern, instead of cynically disavowing Southern needs as the responsibility of "aliens."

Despite their own economic concerns, non-Communist industrial countries are political reasons to rethink relations. East-West tensions are becoming intertwined with North-South issues as the United States and its allies find that Russia's Third World ventures in Afghanistan, Southern Ethiopia and Angola disturb the balance.

### Interdependence

There is also growing evidence of South economic interdependence. The growing debt burden, stemming from spiraling oil bills, strains the Western system, obliging debtors and creditors to stay aloof together.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development warns that the North stabilize trade with industrializing Southern nations such as Taiwan, South Korea, Mexico and Japan. They will not remain big customers. North goes on shutting out their exports, all North and South must deal with the effects of the expected 35-percent increase in world population to 6 billion by the century, when nearly 1 billion would be subject poverty.

Most Northern governments are appalled the new UN talks warily, insisting to tackle the politically delicate question of oil price rises are doing to rich alike. While still dreaming of persuading South to join in a concerted attack on the North so far has made no offers, stance, such as increasing aid (minimum half the declared target of 0.7 pe gross national product).

Mr. Brandt, Mr. Waldheim and the Bank president, Robert McNamara, are warring President Carter and the British, France, West Germany, Italy, and Japan to accept a Brandt commission recommendation for a North-South leadership on the global economic crisis to meet in Venice in June. At the moment Westerners are undecided.

## Kremlin Misperceptions of U.S. Helped Trigger Drive Into Afghanistan

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — The winter snows still lay on the rolling countryside east of Moscow as David Wagner, aide to U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson Jr., gazed the tan Volvo station wagon along the bumpy highway toward the little town of Palekh. Because of a freeze of the diplomatic variety, after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Watson had found himself with no pressing duties. So on this Thursday in February he was taking his visiting sister to the old cities and churches where the roots of Russian culture lie.

Suddenly there was a dip in the road, and the automobile spun off the icy pavement into a snow-covered field, coming to rest in a drift. Shaken but unhurt, the Americans got out of the car and saw that they could never get it back to the road themselves. At that moment, two Soviet trucks that had been bounding along behind the Volvo stopped, and the drivers came over to offer assistance. The car soon was back on the highway.

In thanking them, the Americans told the Good Samaritans who the object of their charity had been. One of the truck drivers stepped forward to respond. His manner was perfectly pleasant, but his opinion had a kind of chip-on-the-shoulder quality. "Well," said the truck driver to the U.S. ambassador, "what do you think of Afghanistan now, eh?" His assumption seemed to be that his "friendly assistance" out there on the snow might shame the representative of the United States out of the grain embargo, the Olympic boycott and the other retaliations for what the Soviet press calls the "friendly assistance" of the Soviet Army in Afghanistan.

Around the same time, in Washington, a similar impression of aroused and defensive national pride was heard on a more official level. Alton Frye, a U.S. arms control expert about to leave for Moscow, was talking with a Soviet diplomat.

Yes, the diplomat acknowledged, maybe the Russians had miscalculated, maybe the Americans were only playing on Western gullibility when they argue that they are "puzzled by American inconsistency" and the like. The suggestion is that Soviet experts on the United States may actually give their masters in the Kremlin a very clear view of how Washington looks at the world, and that Soviet statements about not being able to understand the West are only an effort to confound their ideological enemies.

Yes it is clear that genuine misperceptions about the West and Western intentions do afflict the leaders of the Politburo. Many of them are men with limited education in the broad or formal sense. The Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, for example, and such others of his colleagues as Nikolai Tikhonov, the first deputy premier, attended metallurgy school in the

1930s. Their views of the West are caught between opposite poles: wary admiration and profound distrust, the need for coexistence and the ideological imperative of the eventual triumph of Communism. At times of crisis, at times when signals from the West are mixed or confused or changing, the Russians jump to mislead and premature conclusions.

The end of 1979 was such a time for the Soviet leaders.

• The centerpiece of détente, the strategic arms treaty that Brezhnev and President Carter signed in Vienna last June, seemed in grave difficulty in the Senate — a problem the Russians attributed to deception and trickery by the U.S. government.

• The Carter administration, in its hesitant and confusing way, was gradually building up a major naval and air armada in the Gulf and seemed about to reclaim its lost strategic position in Iran, on the southern border of the Soviet Union. (The Russians knew that they would have attacked had it been their embassy in Tehran that was occupied.)

• Now Afghanistan, to which the Russians had committed themselves after a Marxist revolutionary government took power in a coup in April, 1978, seemed about to go down the drain, and there was the possibility that it, too, might fall under U.S. influence. (The other day a Russian arms control official asked: "If Mexico, on your southern border, were suddenly in danger of being taken over by Communist infiltrators from Cuba, wouldn't you react? Of course you would, and we would understand.")

These developments pushed the Brezhnev leadership into sending a 100,000-man military force to shore up Afghanistan. To some extent, like the truck driver outside Palekh, Soviet officials still cannot understand the strong U.S. response.

In the spring of 1978, a group of Americans was flying around the Soviet Union with a government official named Boris. He spoke fluent English spiced with slang that he had picked up as an exchange student years before at a Midwestern university. A few days into the trip, Boris felt he had come to know his guests well enough to ask them to turn off their tape recorders so he could ask them a few uninhibited questions.

"Who is it," he asked, "who pushes the button in the United States and sets off these waves of anti-Soviet propaganda? Things go along nicely between us, and then, all of a sudden, your newspapers are full of stories about dissidents. Who tells you to do this?"

For more than an hour, as the plane cruised above the valley of the Volga River, the Americans tried to explain: that, as a rule, press campaigns do not come about in the United States because the government wants them; that news depends on events; that dissidents become sto-

ries mainly when the Soviet government, by its repressive actions, puts them in the news. "All right, all right," Boris said. "But tell me — who pushes the button? [National security adviser Zbigniew] Brzezinski? The CIA? Who?" And the group realized that Boris, for all his exposure to U.S. life and values, had learned nothing about free expression and debate in the United States.

This is one kind of lesson about the Russians and their leaders. The history of the last few years, leading up to the Afghanistan intervention, offers many such lessons — and two that are special.

### Openness Confuses

The first is that being open with the Russians — letting them see the internal workings and contradictions of U.S. policymaking — sometimes confuses them more than it enlightens them.

The second lesson is that, at least in the case of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, more contact with U.S. senators, who advise and consent, made it more difficult for the Russians to predict the outcome of the ratification debate, not less.

Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance came to Moscow in March, 1977, with a comprehensive proposal for major reductions in the level of strategic weapons as part of a new beginning to the long-stalled SALT-2. At the time, even to many Americans, the proposition seemed naive — the Russians had agreed with former President Gerald Ford in 1974 at Vladivostok to set ceilings, not to make big cuts.

The Soviet reaction was suspicious and scornful. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko rejected the Carter ideas as a plot to do the Russians out of the nuclear parity they had so laboriously achieved since the humiliation of the Cuban missile crisis.

In the view of the Soviet specialists — Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin in Washington and Georgi Arbatov of Moscow's Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada — the Carter administration's foreign policymakers seemed to have split into factions, with Brzezinski in charge of the hawks and Vance leading the "realists."

Finally, in the summer of 1978, negotiations on the arms treaty got to the final stage and the administration began to try to build a favorable consensus in the Senate. One of the methods it used was to send delegations of senators and representatives to Moscow to talk about the treaty with Russian leaders.

A commendable idea in theory, but it was bound to baffle the Russians. If the administration genuinely wanted the treaty, why did it have to convince its legislators? The rubber-stamp Supreme Soviet would not have to be convinced.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., got a glimpse of this Soviet attitude in November,

1978, during meetings between a group of congressmen and the party chief of Leningrad, Grigori Romanov, a 57-year-old Politburo member and a potential successor to Brezhnev.

Why could the Democratic Party not discipline renegades who refused to vote for the treaty, Romanov asked — by cutting off their money when it came time for re-election or something like that? (Ribicoff noted similar misperceptions after a meeting with Premier Alexei Kosygin, although the premier told him, "Don't tell me about the United States Senate — I know all about the United States Senate and how it works." Ribicoff later commented, "It's obvious he doesn't — he knows the least.")

Carter's announcement that December of his decision to establish diplomatic relations with China threw the Kremlin off balance, but a scheduled visit by another senatorial delegation went ahead as planned, and proved even harder for the Russians to understand. A group of Republicans led by Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee

**'Don't tell me about  
the U.S. Senate — I  
know all about [it]  
and how it works.'**

was received by Brezhnev himself in January, 1979. Baker had been undecided about SALT-2, he said, when he went to Moscow, and the others in the group were, at best, skeptics. Some announced their opposition while there. Over the next months, all of them, including Baker, declared that they could not support the treaty as negotiated.

Nevertheless, prospects for U.S.-Soviet ties improved right up to the Vienna summit last June. And for a few weeks thereafter, the Russians made understanding noises to more visiting senators, including the Democratic majority leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and Joseph Biden Jr., Democrat from Delaware. Then, from the Soviet point of view, the ground of the debate seemed to shift. The senators had come to Moscow seeking reassurances about things like verification of the Brezhnev pledge not to turn the Backfire bomber into a strategic weapon. But at home, senators were calling for things like a vast new multiple-warhead U.S. missile system, the MX, and for increases in defense spending by about 5 percent a year over a five-year period.

Carter seemed to be resisting the pressure,

but then came the Cuban "crisis" — unit stationed in Cuba, thought to be innocent, had gone on combat maneuvers — revelation was entrusted to a liberal D. Frank Church, a supporter of the treaty, was embroiled in a tough campaign fiction in conservative Idaho. The embattled Carter proceeded to propose that the treaty ratified until Carter gave assurances that viet troops were not being used in a role.

Church said that his proposal was not the treaty was to receive the required ratification. But to the Russians, it seemed the president, or somebody on his staff, liberally trying to sabotage SALT-2.

### Misunderstanding

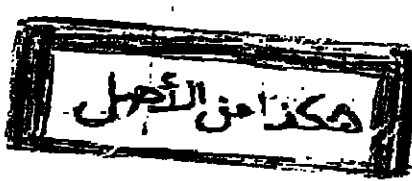
The Russians also misunderstood speech about Cuba on Oct. 1. They saw it as a declaration of a U.S. sphere of influence in the Caribbean than as what the president it to be, an attempt to defuse the last Soviet presence in Cuba.

The faint hopes that had been built, came to a halt, and the Russian selves contributed to the process. For the NATO nations had been discussing the stationing of 572 new nuclear missiles on Europe. The decision was all but final. Brezhnev tried to head it off, too, but speech in East Berlin on Oct. 6. By the had been forced into a commitment to defense spending. In the view of some supporters of SALT-2 in the United States, the new U.S. arms program, the MX missile system made the treaty, valueless.

The Russians saw it all as a global cy: the United States and China were up against them. The senatorial visit eyes of the Russians, had been committed a devious U.S. imperialist administrator. They came only to show statements they would face us down on territory," a Soviet commentator complained.

All this was enough to shift the forces in the Politburo away from toward assertiveness. Those who value logical imperative and brute power — men like Mikhail Suslov, the 77-year-old and Dmitri Ustinov, the 71-year-old minister — as opposed to the uncertain negotiating with the West found, with the majority, from all accounts, and Gromyko, their positions weakened precarious outlook for the strategic accord it expedient to joint them.

Thus, when the time came for a de Afghanistan, there was a consensus that the Russians had nothing to do armed intervention. SALT-2 was dead. Dobrynin and Arbatov reported — or insiders say. And the Soviet troops were





## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

**and Met in 2 Legal Victories Over Liggett**  
—ONTVALE, N.J., May 1 (AP-DJ) — Grand Metropolitan Ltd. announced two legal victories yesterday in its drive to take over Liggett Corp. Inc.  
The British concern won removal of orders blocking its \$415-million bid in Delaware and North Carolina but is still awaiting clearance in South Carolina. Liggett has confronted its suit with strong legal resistance in those states, delaying the offer for 13 days following its announcement.

**Exxon-Saudis to Build Joint-Venture Plant**  
NEW YORK, May 1 (AP-DJ) — Exxon signed an agreement with Saudi Arabia this week to build a \$1.1-billion joint-venture polyethylene plant at Jubail, a new port and industrial city on the Red Sea.  
Exxon officials said details of the oil-incentive arrangements for the project have not yet been worked out. The Exxon plant, which is expected to begin operating in 1984, will produce 260,000 metric tons of polyethylene a year.

**Japanese Fiber Group to Appeal U.S. Ruling**  
TOKYO, May 1 (AP-DJ) — The Japan Chemical Fiber Association will appeal a March ruling by the U.S. International Trade Commission that Japanese acrylic yarn had been dumped in the United States, an association official said today.  
The trade suit is to be filed in the U.S. Tariff Court in New York before May 8 by the association, an organization of 63 major Japanese chemical, textile and fiber producers, the official said.

**Phillips Petroleum Board Calls for Merger**  
LOS ANGELES, May 1 (AP-DJ) — Phillips Petroleum's board recommended that Phillips' executive committee approve the proposed \$196.6 billion bid for Great Basins Petroleum Co., according to Great Basins.  
Jack Whal, Great Basins chairman, said his company "expects the merger agreement to be signed in the near future." Last month, Phillips of Bartlesville, Okla., agreed in principle to buy Great Basins for about \$18 a share. Great Basins' board already has approved the proposed transaction, but a definitive agreement and compliance with U.S. and Canadian regulations still is required.

**British Steel Said Ready to Name New Head**  
LONDON, May 1 (AP-DJ) — British Steel Corp., the United Kingdom's largest steelmaker, is apparently turning to Wall Street for its new chairman, according to sources here. Ian MacGregor, 67, a Scot who is a general partner in Lazard Freres & Co., a New York investment bank, is expected to succeed Sir Charles Villiers as British Steel's chairman.  
Mr. MacGregor was chairman and a director of Amalgam, a natural-resource and energy concern, from 1974 to 1977; he remains an Amalgam director. The appointment at British Steel has not been made official. An announcement from Britain's Department of Industry is expected this weekend, but sources who have followed the negotiations say that only minor details remain to be worked out for the appointment.

## Loan May Bar Hunts From Speculation

By Karen W. Arenson

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT) — Nelson Banker Hunt and Her-  
"I probably would have to  
"I over all or most of my silver  
holdings to the Placid Oil Co. for  
gradual and orderly liquidation and  
also abstain from further speculation  
in silver and other commodities  
before they could receive a \$1-billion  
loan from a consortium of  
banks, Paul Volcker, the Federal  
Reserve chairman, said yesterday.  
Such an agreement, Mr. Volcker  
said, probably would be a condition  
for Placid, which is owned by the

Hunt family, to receive the \$1-billion  
loan. If, as expected, the money  
were lent to Placid Oil for lending  
to the Hunt brothers, that loan  
would have to incorporate such  
restrictions, Mr. Volcker indicated.  
"Presumably, there will be fur-  
ther agreements between Placid and  
the Hunt brothers that would be integral  
to the agreement [between Placid and  
the banks]," Mr. Volcker said in an  
interview after he had testified be-  
fore a House subcommittee that is  
studying the adequacy of govern-  
ment regulatory response during the  
recent collapse of the silver market.

### Policed by Banks

A spokesman for the Morgan  
Guaranty Trust Co. said that a con-  
dition imposed on a third party who  
was not directly involved in a loan  
would not be that unusual. He said  
that some papers indicating the  
Hunt's agreements to those condi-  
tions would probably be put together.  
"It could be policed by the  
banks because they could throw the  
loan into default if the conditions  
were not met," he said.  
Mr. Volcker said he had been in-  
terested in the Hunt's speculative  
activities since last fall because of  
their potential impact upon infla-  
tion and the economy and also on  
the financial markets.  
In testimony before the Com-  
merce, Consumer and Monetary  
Affairs Subcommittee of the House  
Committee on Government Opera-  
tions, Mr. Volcker confirmed that a  
consortium of banks, led by Mor-  
gan Guaranty and the First National  
Bank of Dallas, was negotiating with  
Placid Oil over a loan of about  
\$1 billion.  
He emphasized repeatedly that  
the proceeds of the loan would be

## Interest Rates Might Rise Again

By Charles J. Elia

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP-DJ) — The marked  
drop in short-term interest rates over the last sev-  
eral weeks has clearly heartened investors. Largely  
behind the decline, analysts said, has been a pro-  
nounced easing of demands for credit from the cor-  
porate sector. The pace of commercial and industri-  
al loan growth at large banks has slowed greatly  
from the 20 to 30 percent growth rates seen earlier  
this year.  
Short-term rates might ease somewhat further in  
this process but if the latest Smith Barney, Harris  
Upham survey of corporate borrowing intentions is  
still as good an indicator as it was in the last four  
years, a strong possibility exists that interest rates  
will be moving up again.  
Results of the latest poll of chief financial offi-  
cers at 400 large nonfinancial corporations suggested  
that "second-half 1980 borrowing intentions are  
actually higher than was indicated for the first  
half," said Robert Albertson, Smith Barney's bank  
analyst.  
"The latest profile indicates the strongest near-  
term borrowing posture recorded since we began  
the survey in April, 1976."

### Finance Officers' Poll

Mr. Albertson polls the finance officers every six  
months. His latest survey generated responses from  
200 companies that, he estimated, account for one-  
third of all commercial and industrial loans out-  
standing. Utilities and retailers are excluded from  
the survey.  
Corporate attitudes on second-half money needs  
are all the more remarkable because the latest sur-  
vey took place in mid-April, with replies received as  
late as April 22. Thus, the borrowing intentions of  
corporate officers reflect "gloomy" planning as-  
sumptions, the analyst said.  
"Recession is part and parcel of their planning,"  
he said. "Ninety-nine percent are planning for a  
recession and 36 percent of them expect it to be a  
deep one." In addition, a new anti-inflation policy  
and credit controls were already in place before the  
corporate officers were polled.  
Over 56 percent of the respondents expect in-  
creased borrowing, against only 19 percent seeing  
decreased relative to average loans outstanding at  
banks one year ago, the analyst said.  
If corporate finance officers are expecting a re-  
cession, why the indicated need for more cash later  
this year? Further, why such an outlook in the face

of a clear slowing in the corporations' demand for  
bank loans in recent weeks?  
"If borrowing demand has one more strong blip,  
as this survey indicates, it could be due partly to  
inventory accumulation," said Mr. Albertson. "But  
the inventory cycle this time will be gentler than in  
1974-75, so I believe the final underpinning for cor-  
porate borrowing will be the downturn in corporate  
profits forecast for the remainder of this year."  
"Even leaving out the strong oil company earn-  
ings, corporate profits haven't yet turned down sig-  
nificantly, when they do, the decline will con-  
struct cash flow, forcing companies to use external  
sources, including bank borrowings."

### Commercial Loans Down

Along with several other analysts, Mr. Albertson  
said he believed that the sharp increase in loan de-  
mand in the first three months was largely anticipa-  
tory, as corporate officers sought to protect them-  
selves in the coming credit-control environment.  
"Commercial and industrial loans have dropped  
since late March but we fear this is partly only a  
technical correction to the heavy anticipatory bor-  
rowings prior to credit controls on March 14," he  
said. In the first quarter, large-bank business loans  
were 18.5 percent ahead of year-earlier levels. He  
estimated that such loans will be up about 15 per-  
cent this quarter, year to year.  
If, as he said he expected, the final surge in ex-  
ternal financing requirements is precipitated by a  
downturn in corporate earnings, it would be a sig-  
nificant difference from what happened in the last  
recession. In 1975, he said, "corporate profits fell  
dramatically in the first quarter while commercial  
and industrial loans already had peaked in the  
fourth quarter of 1974. The driving force then was  
the inventory cycle."  
The Smith Barney survey has shown a high cor-  
relation with what actually happens to credit demand  
six to nine months in the future. Mr. Albertson  
noted, however: "We've never had a survey through  
a downturn so we don't know how well it tracks  
during an economic decline. Also, the bond market  
has opened up a bit as a source of corporate funds  
and this could affect borrowing intentions."  
But other elements, including corporate aware-  
ness of recession risks and the technical nature of  
the recent decline in interest rates, "strongly suggest  
you'll get another runup" in loan demand and inter-  
est rates, particularly if the banks' prime lending  
rate continues to drop, he said.

## Bundesbank Raises Key Central Bank Rates

By Richard E. Smith

FRANKFURT, May 1 (AP-DJ) —  
Deutsche Bundesbank yesterday  
demonstrated again its resolve to  
hold the monetary reins tight in  
West Germany by raising two key  
central bank rates to their highest  
levels in a decade.

The discount rate, the rate which  
banks must pay for central bank  
money they borrow using bills as  
collateral, was raised a half per-  
centage point to 7.5 percent while the  
lombard rate, which banks must  
pay for Bundesbank funds using  
securities as collateral, was raised a  
full point to 9.5 percent. The in-  
creases, which take effect tomor-  
row, put each of the rates at their  
highest points since March, 1970.  
The central bank also announced  
two additional measures to make  
more liquidity available and facili-  
tate the market's adjustment to the  
increased rates.  
First, minimum reserve require-  
ments for banks on both domestic  
and foreign liabilities will be low-  
ered by 8 percent from current lev-  
els, effective today, making avail-  
able about 5 billion Deutsche marks  
to the money markets. Second,

rediscount quotas for banks, the  
amount that can be borrowed at the  
discount rate, will be increased by 3  
billion DM, effective May 5.  
"We believe that the recent relax-  
ation of call money rates, in combi-  
nation with a rally of the bond mar-  
kets and the fall of interest rates in  
the U.S., doesn't justify any relaxa-  
tion of monetary policy," said Karl  
Otto Poehl, Bundesbank president,  
in a press conference following an-  
nouncement of the measures.  
Mr. Poehl anticipated criticism  
that the new measures might endan-  
ger West German growth and said  
he believed that the economy still  
showed strength. Saying that a  
widely predicted downturn in the  
second half of 1980 was "possible  
but not certain," Mr. Poehl added  
that recently published forecasts of  
2.5 percent growth in 1980 were too

## Leading Indicators Show U.S. Entering Recession

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT) —  
The government index designed  
to predict trends in the economy  
yesterday provided a strong signal  
of recession by turning in its sharp-  
est drop in 5½ years in March.  
The Commerce Department re-  
ported a 2.6 percent decline in the  
index of leading economic indica-  
tors, suggesting that the economy  
was slipping quickly into a recession  
that may prove more substan-  
tial than the Carter administration  
has predicted.  
Since last July, the index has in-  
creased only in one month. Econo-  
mists believe that, in general, three  
consecutive monthly declines signal  
an impending recession.  
"I think the index is telling us  
something — we're in a recession

now," said Felix Tamm, an econo-  
mist at the Commerce Department.  
Mr. Tamm said that the recent be-  
havior of the index was similar to  
that as the 1974-1975 recession un-  
folded, the worst recession since the  
Depression.  
**Degree Unknown**  
However, Mr. Tamm and other  
administration economists said that  
it was still too early to tell just how  
deep this recession will be. Not all  
of the economic statistics have  
moved conclusively downward, and  
the gross national product, reflect-  
ing strength early in the year, rose  
in the first quarter.  
"Right now, it looks like it could  
be an average recession," said Con-  
tenay Slater, the Commerce Depart-  
ment's chief economist.

"We are clearly now moving into  
a recession," said Alfred Kahn, the  
administration's chief inflation  
fighter. "The only question is how  
deep it is going to be."  
On the plus side, Mr. Kahn main-  
tained that the administration is be-  
ginning to get the nation's "infla-  
tionary psychology" under control.  
Officially, the Carter adminis-  
tration is predicting a recession that  
will be "mild and short," as Presi-  
dent Carter described it at an April  
17 news conference. But as the econ-  
omic news worsens, private econo-  
mists are becoming increasingly  
pessimistic.  
"The recession will be considera-  
bly worse than a very mild down-  
turn," said Lawrence Chimerine,  
chairman of Chase Econometrics, a  
consulting firm. He noted in particu-  
lar the "severity of the decline in  
housing."  
Both administration and private  
economists have said publicly that  
they believe that the recession has  
begun and further evidence of that  
conclusion also came yesterday, in  
the index of coincident indicators,  
designed to show what is happening  
now in the economy.  
It posted its second consecutive  
monthly decline, a substantial 1  
percent. The coincident index has  
been falling within two months of  
the last two recessions.

## U.S. Trade Unit Says EEC Steel Harmful

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 1 — The  
U.S. International Trade Commis-  
sion made a preliminary finding  
that the U.S. steel industry is being  
harmful by some carbon steel prod-  
ucts imported from seven European  
countries, the commission said to-  
day.  
U.S. Steel Corp., in a petition to  
the agency and the Commerce De-  
partment, alleged that European  
producers were selling steel in the  
United States at prices below the  
cost of production.  
The ITC will make a final deter-  
mination if the Commerce Depart-

ment decides the European steel  
products are being "dumped," or  
sold at less than fair value in the  
United States.  
The ITC said carbon steel plates,  
hot rolled sheets, cold rolled sheets,  
galvanized sheets and angles,  
shapes and sections imported from  
Belgium, West Germany, France,  
Italy, The Netherlands and Britain  
are financially harming the U.S.  
steel industry.  
Angles, shapes and sections im-  
ported from Luxembourg were in-  
cluded in the finding, but other  
products had been dropped from  
the complaint against Luxembourg.  
U.S. Steel Corp.'s complaint was  
filed on behalf of the 26 U.S. steel  
producers, which employ about  
128,000 workers to produce the five  
products named in the allegation.  
The U.S. imported about \$1.4 bil-  
lion worth of the five products from  
the EEC in 1979.

The net result of the ITC vote to-  
day will be that the Commerce De-  
partment will go ahead with its own  
investigation of the charges. The in-  
vestigation does not involve imports  
from Japan or other countries al-  
though domestic steelmakers have  
threatened to file additional com-  
plaints about the pricing of imports  
from Japan and other non-EEC  
countries.  
It was clear from the ITC voting  
that the government trade panel  
considers imports from West Ger-  
many and France as the most likely  
to cause injury to domestic prod-  
ucers. ITC officials said that the two  
countries last year were the largest  
suppliers of the five types of steel.

**Factory Orders Fall**  
Further bearish news came yester-  
day in the announcement of a 0.9  
percent decline in new orders for  
the nation's factories, a drop led by  
declining demand for steel and au-  
tomobiles. The fall in orders for  
manufactured goods was the largest  
since last July, when they were off  
by 1.2 percent.  
The drop reflects an easing up on  
orders by businesses, which have  
begun to feel cutbacks in consumer  
spending that began in mid-winter.  
Economists believe that continuing  
spending by consumers was what  
averted a recession last year.  
According to the Commerce De-  
partment report, new orders declin-  
ed \$1.4 billion to a seasonally ad-  
justed \$154.1 billion in March. In  
February, the drop was 0.5 percent.  
Durable goods — products like  
refrigerators that last longer than  
three years — fell by 3.3 percent  
while nondurable goods orders rose  
by 1.8 percent.  
Finally, the Commerce Depart-  
ment reported a 0.5 percent decline  
in shipments of factory goods and a  
1.2 percent increase in manufactur-  
ers' inventories, which followed  
similar increases in January and  
February.  
As for the index of leading indi-  
cators, the 2.6 percent drop was the  
largest since September, 1974, and  
before that, it exceeded only in  
September, 1953. The index has  
been compiled since 1948.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions  
in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

### Britain

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	8,920	6,720
Profits	2,510	1,660
Per Share	0.90	0.62

\* Year-end has been changed to  
December 31, and above results are  
summarized for the 15 months ended  
Dec. 31, 1979, vs 12 months to Sept.  
10, 1978.

### Japan

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	358,979	267,444
Profits	4,527	1,960

### United States

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,140	1,640
Profits	215.9	197.5
Per Share	1.34	1.22

### General Dynamics

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,070	895.6
Profits	36.3	29.5
Per Share	1.33	1.08

### General Public Utilities

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	448.7	384.9
Profits	17.07	35.74
Per Share	0.28	0.59

### Greyhound

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,100	1,100
Profits	12.1	9.5
Per Share	0.27	0.22

### Northwest Airlines

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	358.10	279.18
Profits	10.90	17.35
Per Share	—	0.80

### Quaker Oats

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	620.8	502.1
Profits	28.30	34.20
Per Share	1.36	1.16

### Standard Oil of California

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	10,400	7,000
Profits	627.0	343.0

\* Quarterly dividend increased to  
90 from 80 cents a share, payable  
June 10, record May 9.

## CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 30-May 1. These rates  
do not include bank service charges.

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	HK	Yen	Sfr	Scd	DK
1st Quarter	1.00	0.69	2.48	6.55	7.80	108.00	2.00	13.76	4.82
2nd Quarter	1.00	0.69	2.48	6.55	7.80	108.00	2.00	13.76	4.82
3rd Quarter	1.00	0.69	2.48	6.55	7.80	108.00	2.00	13.76	4.82
4th Quarter	1.00	0.69	2.48	6.55	7.80	108.00	2.00	13.76	4.82

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	HK	Yen	Sfr	Scd	DK
1st Quarter	1.00	0.69	2.48	6.55	7.80	108.00	2.00	13.76	4.82
2nd Quarter	1.00	0.69	2.48	6.55	7.80	108.00	2.00	13.76	4.82
3rd Quarter	1.00	0.69	2.48	6.55	7.80	108.00	2.00	13.76	4.82
4th Quarter	1.00	0.69	2.48	6.55	7.80	108.00	2.00	13.76	4.82

(a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (c) Units of 100, (d) Units of 1,000.

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## Prices on Big Board Drop After Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, May 1 (Reuters) —

Prices on The New York Stock Ex-  
change ran into profit-taking and  
prices turned lower in moderate  
trading after seven straight advanc-  
ing sessions, the last four on light  
turnover.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer &  
Co. said traders "were disappointed  
the rise did not generate any vol-  
ume," and began selling the "mini-  
ute [the market] showed hesitation."  
The Dow Jones industrial aver-  
age lost eight points to close at  
808.79; declines led advances 3 to 2  
and volume rose to 33 million  
shares.

Analysts also cited some nervous-  
ness after news of a sharp fall in  
construction spending in March  
and further layoffs by automakers.  
New construction spending fell 5.8  
percent in March after a revised 2.8  
percent February drop.

The market has been caught be-  
tween the buoyant effect of a rapid  
fall in short-term interest rates and  
fears that the recession could prove  
harsh.  
Yields fell sharply again in the  
credit market today and several  
more major banks cut their prime  
rate to 18½ percent. One small bank  
cut its rate to 18½ percent.

In other business developments,  
Gates Learjet Corp. said 111 Lear-  
jets were delivered in the year that  
ended yesterday, up from 105 last  
year. The company said it has a  
backlog of over \$1 billion.

### Markets Closed

All financial markets were closed  
Thursday in Belgium, France, Italy,  
Switzerland and West Germany for  
May Day.

## The Next Fortunes in Gold and New Profits in Technology

When timing and selection  
are sound, potent external  
forces and creative trading tech-  
niques can turn a normal gain  
into a major speculative coup.

Growth letter discusses such  
propositions in detail. Phone,  
telex or mail to:

**Capital Offshore Limited**

What about a gold mine that  
started to go into production  
when gold was \$18 per ounce and  
costs were \$5 a ton?

Wars and deflations intervened;  
and suddenly with costs up to  
\$50 and gold up to \$600, the  
mine could make an 8-figure an-  
nual profit with its shares running  
to 10 to 20 times planning-stage  
prices. Similar growth can occur  
when a junior industrial fits itself  
into a technological eruption  
which generates dramatic growth  
rates for established leaders.

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## What makes TDB exceptional? Above all, our personal service.

Personal service is more than a tradition  
at TDB—it's one of the basic reasons for our  
success. And it makes an important differ-  
ence to our clients, in a number of ways.  
In fast decisions, for example. At TDB  
you don't have to waste time going through  
"channels." The executive you talk to makes  
sure that your requirements are brought  
directly to the people who decide. We assign  
an experienced bank officer to your account,  
and he is personally responsible for seeing that

your instructions are carried out to the letter.  
Whether your business requires trade and  
export financing, precious metals, or any of  
our full range of banking services, you'll find  
that TDB has something a bit special to  
offer. As part of the Trade Development  
Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve  
you in most of the world's financial centers.  
TDB Holding Group: US\$ 7.0 billion  
in assets; US\$ 585 million in capital and  
loan funds employed, as of 31.12.79.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in  
Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo,  
Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.



## Trade Development Bank

As TDB has grown, it has maintained the traditions of personal  
service that is one of its major strengths. Experienced account officers  
coordinate the bank's worldwide activities to serve individual clients  
efficiently, wherever they do business.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

**APRIL 30, 1980**

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979-80 HIGH-LOW	C.D. PRICE April 30	HIGH-LOW MOUL-TUB.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	BASIS, PER SHARE— 76, '77, '78	SHEE. CAPX. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	985 - 412	603	600 - 595	9	5.2	12.14c- 33.40c- 53.39c	1,500	Capital increased by free issue of one new share for four as of Feb. 18.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE...	Bank	177 - 125.80	199	166 - 163	9	5.4	14.08c- 15.90c- 17.55c	5,768	80% acquisition made in Hill Samuel & Co. CHG Frankfurt.
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind.	87.50 - 32	63.50	64 - 63.50	—	—	—5.56c- — —	3,684	Parent company turnover in 1979 against = 6,009 MF. (+ 6%).
ELF - AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	1540 - 445	1250	1260 - 1249	15	1.4	55.63c- 97.00c- 83.00c	17,729	Elf Goban proposed div. 79 80 FF net. Interim div. of 32 FF paid in Dec. '79.
EUROFRANCE.....	Holding	387 - 303	315	315 - 312	4	4.1	54.30c- 69.50c- 81.60c	2,193	Net profit for year ending September 30, '79 = 50.56 MF.
IMETAL.....	Mining	119 - 52	105	104.50 - 104	23	3.6	5.23 - 4.75 - 4.55	7,944	Mokke consolidated net profit 1979 rose to 113 MF.
L'OREAL.....	Cosmetics	729 - 600	679	652 - 635	12	3.3	16.12c- 19.11c- 14.80c	3,940	Consolidated turnover 1979 = 6,588 MF. vs. 5,554 MF. in 1978 (+18.55%).
MATRA.....	Electronic	9570 - 4899	9040	9110 - 9030	16	1.0	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	239	1979 net profit equivalent 180.2 MF. vs. 150.9 MF. in 1978.
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverage	400 - 432.50	505	501 - 495	15	2.1	127.1c- 28.80c- 32.07c	3,198	1979 consolidated turnover 2,312 MF. (+21%). Net profit 162 MF. (+55%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	481 - 214	220	218 - 215	2	6.1	132.77 - 134.45c- 112.88c	12,312	Progressive Co-operation agreement for South America signed with Fiat-PSA.
RAFFINAGE (Ch. Fr.).....	Petrol	229 - 70.20	169.80	170.30 - 167	—	0.4	—	5,450	1979 turnover before tax, up 40% at 24,729,505,000 F.
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	567 - 414	440	440 - 440	11	4.6	47.86c- 44.23c- 41.73c	936	Group turnover 1989/1980 4,500 MF. vs. 3,900 MF. (+16%).
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	131.50	130.50 - 127.80	10	5.3	6.34 - 4.37c- 12.00c	18,941	Earnings 1979 = 791 MF. against 1978 MF. in 1978.
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	375.50 - 289.70	332	333.20 - 330	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	The Company issued a dividend of FL 9 per share on March 26.
THOMSON-BRANDT.....	Electron. Electronic	273 - 185	194	194 - 192	9	5.5	28.40 - 27.19 - 27.17c	6,082	1979 net group turnover is 5276 MF. against 4993 MF. in 1978.

(b) Tax credit not included

**Consolidated**

**TO INCLUDE YOUR COMPANY IN THIS LISTING - CONTACT BILL CAMERON WARD I.H.T. PARIS 747-1245**

(Continued on Page 9)







[illegible]

SILVER		SILVER	
SILVER		SILVER	
May	1180.0	1225.0	1140.0
Jun	1200.0	1245.0	1200.0
Jul	1240.0	1275.0	1240.0
Aug	1260.0	1310.0	1260.0
May			
Jun			
Jul			
Aug			
May			
Jun			
Jul			
Aug			
May			
Jun			
Jul			
Aug			

Est. sales 3,500; sales Wed. 5,000.

**PLATINUM**

[illegible]

Aug	595.00	618.40	595.00	61
Oct	595.00	618.40	595.00	61
Dec	595.00	618.40	595.00	61
1991	595.00	618.40	595.00	61

**Est. sales 23,000; sales Wed. 20,000.**  
**Total open interest Wed. 124,719 c**  
**MON.**

---

**Thursday's  
 New Highs and Lows**

**NEW HIGHS—12**

AlcoaAlum n	Empire Gas s	Up
Astro Pt	Heater/Roof n	Wd
Cox Bldg	Int'lChk n	Wd
DetrolChk n	MaryKay	Wd

**NEW LOWS—10**

Arctic Ent Breakwk 240pf	Grt Lok Int Gltw 573pf	LI NC 8x
-----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------

**Dividends**

Avon Products  
Louisiana Pac  
Marathon Oil

Silver Dollar Mns	3	129
STOCK		
Coeur D'Alene Mines	-	2 PC
Comet Indus	-	5 PC
Key Energy Ent	-	10 PC
USUAL		
Albany Int'l	000000	35
Bell & Howell		34
Bernis Co		35
Best Products		56
Bliss & Loughlin		27 1/2
Corning Cosalt		38
Coshiba Prds	00000000	32

**STOCK**

Coeur D'Alene Mines	2 PC
Portland Locks	5 PC

Coronet 170000	5 PC
Key Energy Ent	10 PC
USUAL:	
Albany Intl	25
Bell & Howell	24
Bemis Co	35
Best Products	56
Bills & Loughlin	27 1/2
Carolina Casualty	38
Chemical Bank	32

Cont'l Tel Co	34
Daniel Indus	1772
Dart Indus	20

Dollar Gen'l Co	57
Fruehauf Corp	50
Gen'l Energy Co	52 1/2
Jack Eckerd Co	25
McNeill Corp	27 1/2
Nortek Inc	22
Ply-Gem Industries	10
Sandgate Corp	12 1/2
SFM Corp	86
Sister Electric	19
Stamfund Corp	15
Uni Refining	28

Virco Mfg - Q 34

April 28, 1988		
INCREASED		
Company	Per.	Amount
Dellwood Foods		.18
Equifax		.40
Exxon Corp	000000	\$1.30
Guaridian Ind		.10
Heller (Walter)		3 1/2
TRW Incorp	000000	.25
Total Per NA		.12
Union Carbide Cdo	000000	27 1/2
Warner El Bros	000000	3 1/2
STOCK		

Company	Per.	Amount
Emerson Radio	-	10 PC

**STOCK SPLIT**  
Proposed Stock Split  
Belden Corp 3-for-2

---

**Bondtrade Inc.**  
May 1, 1988

Today	Medium
	89.825

Previous 79.064  
ings N.V.

## ings (Seaboard) N. 11.

Stock Exchange  
Hanson N.V., Herengracht 214, A

---

**SEMENT**  
**NAL FUNDS**  
2, 1980  
ow are supplied by the Funds R.  
cies are based on issue prices  
of operations specified for  
regularly; (i) Irregularly.  
**Other Funds**  
(w) Alexander Fund

Arab Finance (F)  
Trustor Int. Fd (AEIF)  
Arab. Select Fd

- (w) Bond Index - Issue Pt.
- (w) CAAIT
- (w) Capital Gains Inv.
- (d) Capital Reinvest
- (w) Caribbea Open-End Fund
- (w) Citadel Fund
- (w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.
- (w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs
- (w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs
- (w) D.G.C.

) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) .....  
 ) Dreyfus Fund Int'l .....  
 ) Dreyfus Intercontinent .....

d	Europe Obligations	
d	Energy Intl. N.V.	
w	First Eagle Fund	
w	F.I.S.T.	
d	Foreset Issue Pr	
w	Formula Selection Fd	
d	FondItalia	
d	Frank-Turol Interlins	
d	Fund of N.Y. (acc-divid.)	
d	Globot Intl Fund	
w	Goodman Hedges NV	
d	Indusur MultiBonds A	
d	Indusur MultiBonds B	
d	Interfund S.A.	

Intermarket Fund  
Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)

W	Invest Securities Fund	_____
W	Invest DWS	_____
W	Invest Affiliates	_____
W	Interforce Int'l Fd S.A.	_____
W	Japan Selection Fund	_____
W	Japan Pacific Fund	_____
W	KB Income Fund	_____
W	Kleinwort Benson Int.F	_____
W	Kleinwort Benson Int'UF	_____
W	Kleinwort Bors. Jap. F	_____
W	Luxemb. Can. Hold	_____

Maple Leaf Growth N.V. 1000000  
Mediolanum Sel. Fund 1000000

21	Health Int'l Fund	_____
22	Health Int'l Fund	_____
23	Nippon Fund	_____
24	Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	_____
25	Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	_____
26	N.A.A.F.	_____
27	Pulman Intern'l Fund	_____
28	Quantum Fund N.V.	_____
29	Renta Fund	_____
30	Rentvest	_____
31	Saba Fund	_____
32	Safe Trust Fund	_____
33	Seafair Portfolio	_____
34	Sepco (N.A.V.)	_____
35	S&H Special Fund	_____

1) Talent Global Fund  
2) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seal)  
3) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seal)

Trans Pacific Fund  
 UNICO Fund  
 United Can. Inv. Fund  
 Wd Int'l Bond Fd  
 Western Growth Fund  
 World Equity Grd. Fd  
 Worldwide Fund Ltd  
 Worldwide Securities  
 Worldwide Special  
 Deutsche Mark  
 N.A. = Not Available

France; LF — Luxembourg; F — France; + — Offer or mail a

- 12 V. 3W 10.51 per  
 - Ex-RTS/5  
 - Not communicated  
 - Ex-Coupon.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

[illegible]

Weekly net asset value  
on April 21, 1980

**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**  
U.S. \$76.56  
**Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.**  
U.S. \$55.78  
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange  
Information: Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, A.

[illegible][illegible]

Call Name \_\_\_\_\_ DAA 12-44      Stock Sales -- Ex RTS "S"  
 Unit No. \_\_\_\_\_ DAA 12-44      N.C. - Not communicated -  
 \_\_\_\_\_ DAA 12-44      info. by client.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Sales figures are unofficial

a—New yearly low, b—New Yearly high.

time, the annual rates of dividends in the foregoing table annual distributions based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments designated as regular are identified in the following notation:

a—Also extra or extra, b—Annual rate plus stock dividend.

—Liquidation dividend, a—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months, b—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, c—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, d—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, e—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, g—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, j—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, k—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, l—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, m—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, n—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, o—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, p—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, q—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, r—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, s—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, t—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, u—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, v—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, w—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, x—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, y—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, z—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up.

a—Ex-dividend or ex-divs, v—Ex-dividend and sales in full, sales in full.

did—Closed, wd—When distributed, wd—When issued, ww—When wanted, ww—When wanted, sales—Ex-dividend.

1—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities owned by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

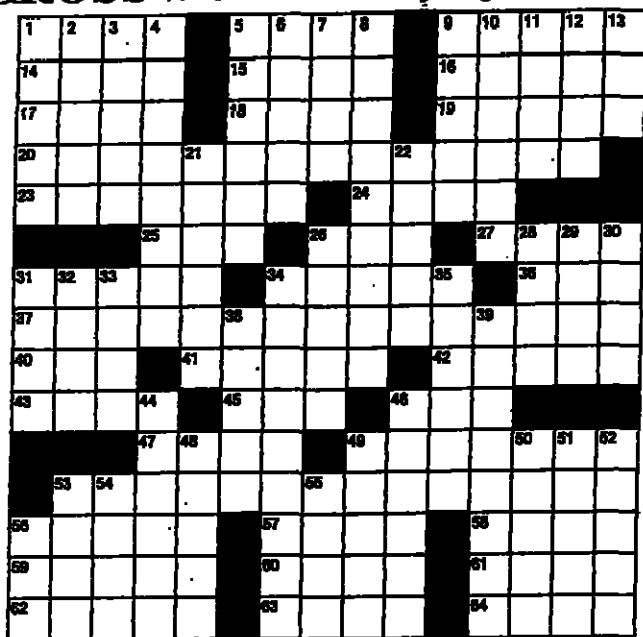
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has occurred, the high-low range and closing price are shown for the new stock only.

**(Continued from Back Page)**

[illegible]

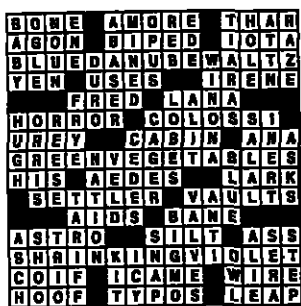


## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Jetty
  - Sound seeking attention
  - "M-A-S-H" man
  - Range
  - Capital of Togo
  - Advice, to Alfonso
  - Individuals
  - "Clowns of the plains"
  - Lubricated
  - One good turn leading to another?
  - Well-armed mollusk
  - Passageway for a U.M.W. man
  - Pikes: Abbr.
  - Not to be trusted
  - Salad
  - Puzzled
  - Collars
  - Geological period
  - Curt corsair?
  - Inflate an expense account
  - Hit musical of 1978
  - Aquatic nymph
- DOWN**
- Brigham
  - Young U. site
  - Architectural style
  - Turn outward
  - Full of sea moss
  - Wagner of baseball fame
  - Kind of decision
  - Women's—
  - Patriotic org.
  - Third Reich greeting
  - Kegs' pegs
  - Liberty taken by novelists?
  - Hop's sound
  - Uninteresting
  - Catch on a gunlock
  - Misrepresent
  - Unfamiliar or uncouth
  - Famed puppeteer
  - Glasses, for short
  - River of northern France
  - "So what—is new?"
  - Australian avifauna
  - Kind of LSD
  - N.Z. native
  - Ousts
  - Pickle
  - Flavoring
  - What "video" means
  - Cape named for a fish
  - Revise what has been outmoded
  - Pastoral compositions
  - Kipling, in Lahore
  - Eshkol of Israel
  - What Alaska has over Texas
  - Maiden name of 38 Down
  - African blossoms
  - Trail for better or for worse
  - Chaser
  - Pertaining to peers
  - Of an Egyptian peninsula
  - Mrs. Howe
  - Generous gifts
  - Ending for
  - Charlotte, in a children's book
  - Kefauver
  - Hook—, in baseball
  - Ryan or Tatum
  - "The—Bride," Rimsky-Korsakov opera
  - Conductor
  - Kruschevsky
  - Kind of school
  - out (excluse)
  - Shank
  - Shavian monogram

Solution to Previous Puzzle

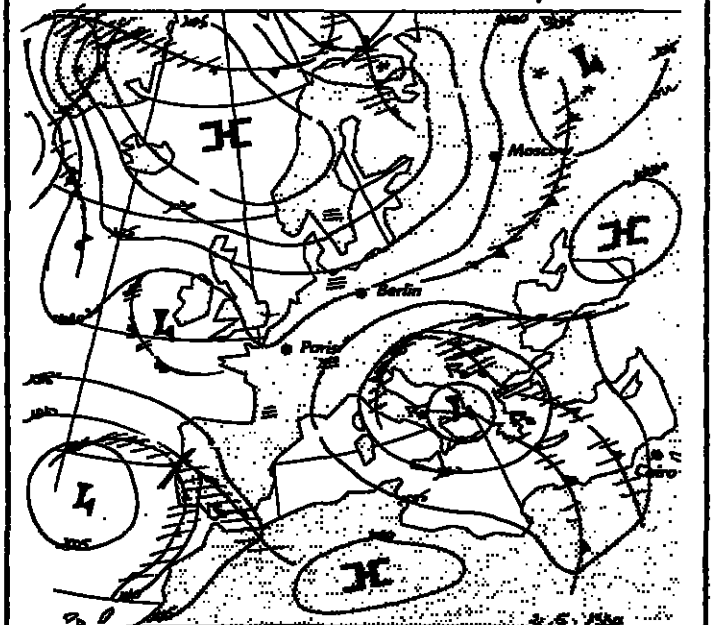


## WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	14	F	Cloudy	MADRID	15	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	17	F	Foggy	MIAMI	21	F	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	F	Cloudy	MILAN	17	F	Foggy
ATHENS	22	F	Fair	MONTREAL	15	F	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	F	Cloudy	MOSCOW	22	F	Cloudy
BERGAMO	16	F	Fair	MUNICH	16	F	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	F	Fair	NEW YORK	15	F	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	F	Fair	NICE	15	F	Roll
BUDAPEST	21	F	Cloudy	PARIS	15	F	Roll
BUCHAREST	20	F	Cloudy	PRAGUE	16	F	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	F	Cloudy	ROME	16	F	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	18	F	Overcast	SOFIA	16	F	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	18	F	Fair	STOCKHOLM	18	F	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	F	Overcast	TEHRAN	18	F	Overcast
EDINBURGH	9	F	Overcast	TEL AVIV	25	F	Overcast
FLORENCE	18	F	Overcast	TOKYO	12	F	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	F	Overcast	TUNIS	18	F	Overcast
GENEVA	18	F	Overcast	VIENNA	18	F	Fair
HELSINKI	8	F	Overcast	WARSAW	15	F	Overcast
HOUSTON	21	F	Roll	WASHINGTON	18	F	Roll
ISTANBUL	21	F	Fair	ZURICH	16	F	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	26	F	Overcast				
LEON	15	F	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	F	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	17	F	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Thunderstorm	TE	Warm Front	~~~~~
Rain	///	Cold Front	AAA
Snow	***	Occluded Front	AAA
Front Movement	→	Quasi-Stationary Front	~>~>

## Georgia Motorists Show Creativity To Explain Fast Life They Lead

ATLANTA, May 1 (UPI) — When a policeman pulled over a driver for following too close behind an ambulance at high speed, the man said his uncle was in the ambulance.

"Wouldn't you follow your kin to the hospital?" the man asked. The officer let him go, but escorted him to the hospital, where they watched attendants take a 70-year-old woman out of the ambulance.

A Georgia police publication this week singled that out as the "most creative" excuse found in a survey of the state's traffic officers.

Another driver, clocked at 80 mph by Fannin County sheriff's deputies, said the devil was chasing him.

A motorist clocked in Lafayette at 80 mph told officers that he was just charging a weak battery. A Columbus woman stopped in a 35-mph zone told the officer she was doing 55 mph to conserve energy.

And a LaGrange man explained he had gotten a shot at the emergency room of a local hospital. He said he was advised him to "get home very fast" because the shot would knock him out.

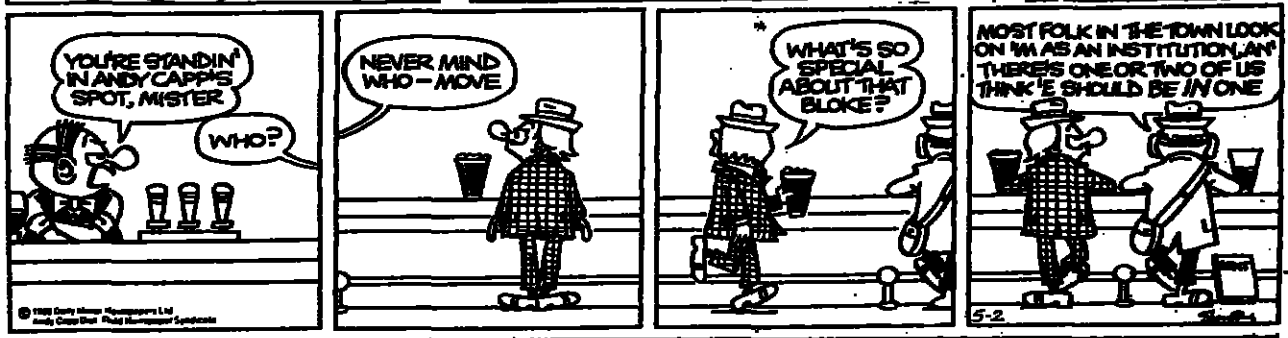
## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



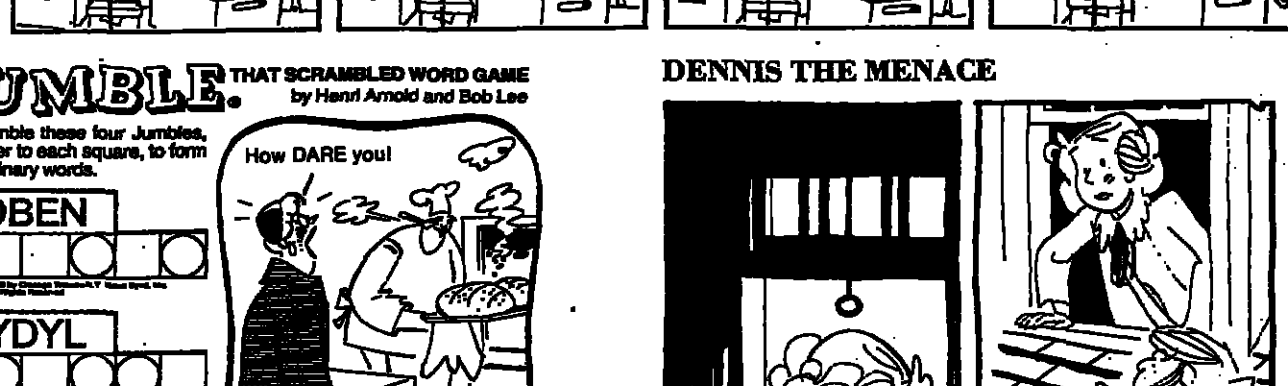
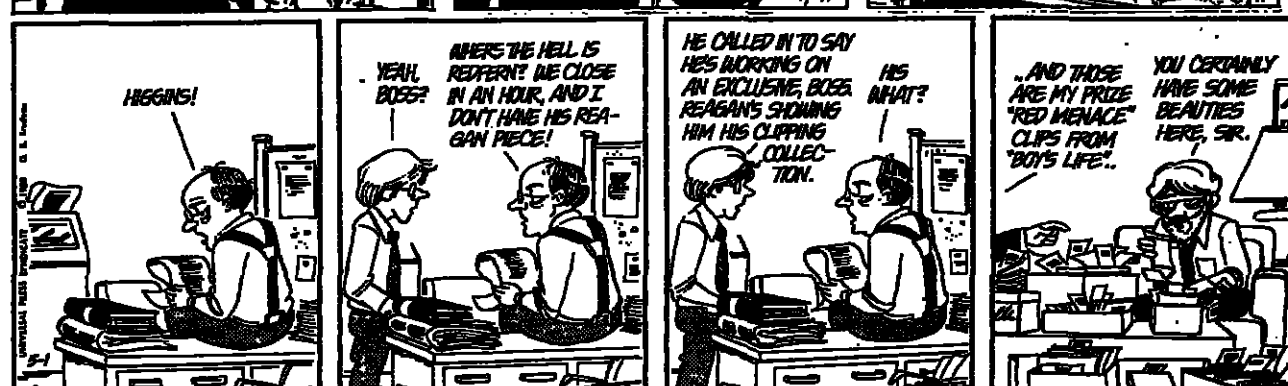
## BEETLE BAILEY ANDY CAPP



## REX MORGAN

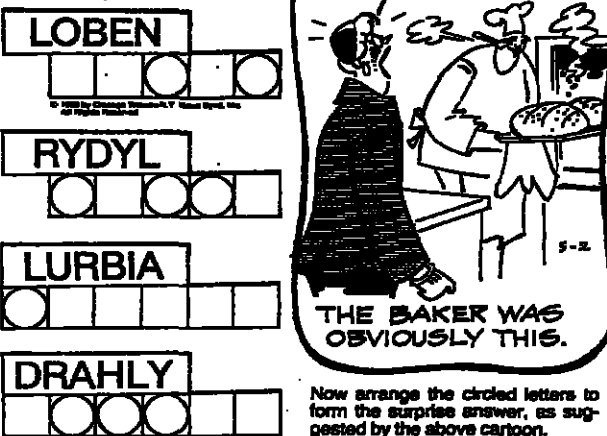


## DONESBURY



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ (Answers tomorrow)

Wednesday's Jumbles: FRAUD NIECE NOGGIN UNSAID Answer: You might carry it for protection—INSURANCE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

## BOOKS

## HOME BEFORE NIGHT

By Hugh Leonard. Atheneum, 202 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHY did I find this memoir of an Irish boyhood so especially affecting? Replaying Hugh Leonard's "Home Before Night" in my mind, I can think of a dozen things about it that touched me in one way or another. But they seem somehow threadbare in the retelling.

The description of an uncle's lady friend who was once in such a hurry to escape her prospective mother-in-law's house that she forgot to stoop on the way out and banged her head against the lintel: "She cried out and slid to the ground, folding at the joints this way and that like an anchor chain, and clutching her forehead. When Sonny pulled her hand away to examine the injury, a viscous gray slime oozed down between her eyes, and at first we thought she had dashed her brains out. Then we realized it was squashed marzipan which she had been concealing in her fist."

But all this incident really illustrates is that Leonard has a typically Irish gift for metaphor, as well as the familiar Irish abundance of charming and eccentric relatives.

Then what about all the other odd characters who populate the Dublin suburb of Dun Laoghaire, where the author grew up the adopted son of a gardener and his wife? What about Father Creedon, the local priest, with his "Ah, yes, a grand and glorious Irish evening?" Or drunken Joe Healey, by the redness of whose face you could read the racing results "with the moon behind a cloud"? Or poor Tommy Martin, whose disability pension for an ankle injured during the Easter Rising of 1916 was taken away in 1935 when his leg was amputated as a result of a motorcycle accident? All very amusing in their ways, but when you come right down to it they are stock Irish char-

acters we have met a do before.

Well, what about the author's school days? Laughed out loud at the "which Jack Kays (as I later to himself) convinced me that he must be 10 of the Commandos around asking his elders of adultery. And at the college Jack attends of ship, Seraphim and A nearly come to blows over actor of Prince Hal in "Part 1." Very funny, yes, typically Irish.

But surely the love bet and his ma and da is irre the love that was "turned upside down" but "for all that." Surely the which Jack's da is order, police to drown his son, fails) is reason enough for "Home Before Night."

Yes, it is beautifully w specially the storm at the climax. But any summer bound to seem sentiment many; other incidents see cloying, and not all the when viewed in isolation whole.

But the events of "How Night" encompass a past middle-aged reader can f. The movies that Jack enies moon over are the i saw in our own childh yesterday's they live in an ar as our own yesterday's monrows they dread a. They really do lack a fut as we can tell. So the sen being trapped seems more that of their predecessors.

Christopher Lehmann-H staff of The New York

## A DAY LATE

By Carolyn Doty. Viking Press. 232 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

SAM BATINOVICH'S 15-year-old daughter, Juliana, his only child, has just died of a brain tumor and he feels as if all the forward motion has gone out of his life. It's too late for Sam and his wife to start over again, to redecorate their marriage, and they have nothing but the redundancy of each other's grief.

Sam's problem, and Carolyn Doty's problem in this first novel, is to keep his grief from turning into sentimentality, to keep his pity for his daughter pure, safe from self-pity. If Sam can discipline and shape his grief, he might find some kind of meaning, some hope for continuity in it.

In "A Day Late," Carolyn Doty is dealing with dangerous material. Almost every novelist wants to play with death, but the subject is surrounded by emotions that all too quickly putrefy. You've got to move fast, get the corpse embalmed.

Sam is a traveling salesman of industrial cleaners. He is on the road, driving through the landscape of his feelings. In the salt flats that stretch between Utah and Nevada, he can imagine he is witnessing the end of the world. Only the graffiti remind him that life goes on: Someone has piled stones to spell out obscenities in empty space. Sam wants to rearrange the stones into a memorial to his daughter. Doty is having difficulty resisting the temptation to spoil things out herself.

Sam picks up a hitchhiker, Katy, a 17-year-old girl. The daughter of a wealthy California doctor, Katy had gone to Colorado to "find herself." What she found was that she had a fetus in her belly and a lover who had disappeared. She felt as if she had performed a conjuring trick that had failed flat.

Katy is a girl in trouble and Sam has just lost a daughter. We feel that Doty may be manipulating us. But perhaps all art presupposes a certain amount of manipulation. It all depends on how well it is done. Doty does it with a certain degree of first-novel clumsiness and with some measure of poetry, too. Thinking back to his own childhood, to his mother who had torn violent pinches to her breast, Sam says to Katy: "No one wears violins any more."

Is the remark warrant the sort of strained symmetry to certain kinds of "A Day Late" is almost con probation until the last book.

Katy is a message to h but she already knows will do. They will arrai abortion and her mother a poem about the aborti "composed of flowers anipal terms." We've bee fore, yet the subject cam to be exhausted.

When Sam drops K Winnemucca, she meets young man who seems v. Her spirit rises again as hand in hand through th playground, as a gentle slide. "I can't," i "I'm pregnant."

It's not the sort of sin interests George. Only S ing father, would find i dicament appealing. D him back. Sam has under changes in the interim. H philosophizing in a nigh his Greek friend Kristo, watch a belly dancer.

Kristo says: "My i tiny feet, and they move ning." He remembers h feet with a feeling of a satisfaction. He says "You've got to make so song out of what you d ning to defend himself. "We have our dance know."

Inevitably, Sam sleep. It seems to be the fat aged men in novels no rite of passage. Of coun this Sam is grieving for ter, fusing his feelings i way not generally per thers. Pity and heartbre way out wherever they g.

Doty shows her que making this event more. Katy will go home to h so will Sam to the rem. There are no solution tures. "A Day Late" is ing gesture.

Anatole Broyard is on The New York Times

## BRIDGE

By Alan

ON the diagramed deal, the excellent contract of seven spades was reached in the English style, starting with a four-card major opening. South responded to both stages of Blackwood, and North bid the grand slam after locating two aces and three kings. South ruffed a heart in the dummy, drew trumps and eventually scored four club tricks. But when he ruffed his heart loser at the third trick, East discarded a trump — an under-

ing a diamond trick. E ruffing defeated a "laye slam by two tricks.

The only explanation for this South was able to find was that East had some protection in each minor suit and could not afford a discard in either. South decided to play East for four clubs headed by the jack. He began by cashing his A-K in diamonds, just in case the queen fell. Then he led to the spade king, and a club to the nine.

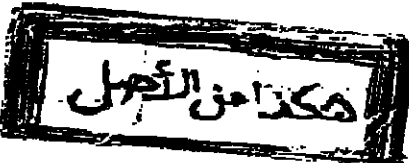
But then the roof fell in. West produced the club jack, and the defense added insult to injury by tak-

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"DENNIS!"

"SHHHHH... ISN'T THAT THE HAPPIEST BUNCH OF FROGS YA EVER HEARD?"





## Abdul-Jabbar Scores 38

## Lakers Eliminate Sonics, 111-105

LOS ANGELES, May 1 (UPI) — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 38 points last night to power the Los Angeles Lakers to a 111-105 victory over Seattle that clinched the Western Conference title and eliminated the defending NBA champion Sonics in five games.

With five minutes remaining, Seattle held a 94-93 lead. A dunk by Abdul-Jabbar with 3:51 left gave Los Angeles a 97-96 lead. The Sonics' Jack Sikma, who finished with just eight points, and Abdul-Jabbar then traded baskets and the Lakers

held a 99-98 edge with three minutes to play.

Two minutes remaining, Jamal Wilkes, who added 15 points for Los Angeles, hit a layup to boost the Lakers lead to 103-100. A 15-foot sky hook by Abdul-Jabbar with 32 seconds to play gave Los Angeles a 107-102 lead and, 15 seconds later, Ervin (Magic) Johnson scored on a slam dunk to up the lead to 109-102.

Dennis Johnson hit a 3-point field goal with just six seconds remaining to pull the Sonics to 109-105 and Norm Nixon, who had 17 points for the Lakers, hit a jumper at the buzzer for the final margin.

Magic Johnson contributed 20 points to the Lakers victory, while Seattle was led by Dennis Johnson's 29. John Johnson added 19 for the Sonics, all in the first three quarters.

The series victory avenged the past two seasons for the Lakers when they were ousted from the playoffs by Seattle. Last year, en route to an NBA crown, the Sonics eliminated the Lakers in five games, 62-54, at the half but the Lakers used their potent fast break in the third period to tie the game, 70-70, with 5:23 remaining in the period. With four seconds left Magic Johnson hit a layup to give Los Angeles an 82-81 lead.

But Dennis Johnson sank a 3-pointer from half court at the buzzer and the Sonics led 84-82 going into the final quarter.



Jack Tatum

## Oilers Get Tatum, 2 Picks From the Raiders for King

NEW YORK, May 1 (UPI) — The Houston Oilers continued their Oakland talent raid on the second day of the 1980 National Football League draft by acquiring 31-year-old veteran free safety Jack Tatum and two draft choices from the Raiders for reserve running back Kenny King.

"Last year we knocked on the door," said Houston's coach, Bum Phillips, after last January's second straight AFC title game loss to Pittsburgh. "This year we beat on it and next year we're going to kick it."

Phillips made a dent in the door when he traded Dan Pastorini to the Raiders for Ken Stabler, a noted Steelers nemesis, in a celebrated offseason quarterback swap. In return, Phillips added a five-year veteran who has recently made more news off the field than on it.

Tatum co-wrote the popular book, "They Call Me Assassin," which revealed — in great detail — how the former Ohio State All-American's best hit "bordered on felonious assault."

Houston used the 1980 seventh-round choice obtained from Oakland to take Utah State quarterback Craig Bradshaw, the younger brother of Pittsburgh quarterback Terry Bradshaw. The Oilers also received the Raiders' seventh-round pick in the 1981 draft.

In minor deals at the draft yesterday, San Francisco sent reserve tight end Paul Seal to Tampa Bay for a ninth-round choice next year, Pittsburgh shipped defensive end Willie Fry to San Francisco for a 12th-round draft choice this year and a future draft choice and Baltimore sent fullback Don Hardeman, a No. 1 draft choice by Houston several years ago, to Denver for a last-round pick.

The quickest draft since the AFL-NFL first combined draft in 1967 ended in exactly 17 hours with Pittsburgh's selection of guard Tyrone McGriff of Florida A&M, the 333rd player taken.

Six defensive backs were taken on the opening round Tuesday and that proved to be indicative of where the scouts felt the strength of the draft was concentrated. A total of 58 players were chosen from the secondary.

"It's true there weren't as many 'can't-miss' prospects in this year's draft," said the New York Jets' coach, Walt Michaels, "but all that means was you had to be more selective."



Rangers' Pete Fries bobbles the throw to allow Richie Hebner of the Tigers to slide safely into second base. Detroit won, 5-4.

## Pitcher's 4th Victory

## Richard Leads Astros Past Reds

CINCINNATI, May 1 (AP) — J. R. Richard won his fourth game without a loss and was one of three Astros to hit home runs as Houston defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 5-1, here last night. Joe Morgan and Cesar Cedeno also homered for Houston.

The victory moved Houston into first place in the National League West for the first time this season. It was the fifth straight victory for the Astros, who took a one-half game lead over the Reds.

Richard yielded three hits over 7½ innings before getting help from Dave Smith, who gave up on hit in 13 innings of relief. Richard struck out eight to increase his major league-leading total to 48. Tom Seaver (1-1) gave up all three home runs and was the loser.

At Pittsburgh, Phil Garner drove in three runs with two homers and Jim Bibby scattered six hits as Pittsburgh blanked Montreal, 5-0. Garner hit his first homer of the year, a two-run shot, in the second off Montreal starter Bill Lee (0-3), and added a solo homer with two out in the sixth. Bill Robinson hit his third homer of the year with two out in the third.

At New York, rookie Mark Bombard pitched a two-hitter and Dan Norman singled in a fourth-inning run to give New York a 2-0 victory over Philadelphia. Bombard (2-0), a

27-year-old righthander who defeated Philadelphia last week, walked six and struck out two in his second career start. The only hits off Bob Forsch were Mike Schmidt's second-inning single and Gary Maddox single in the seventh.

Padres 2, Braves 1

At San Diego, Eric Rasmussen pitched a four-hitter over eight innings and Willie Montanez and Jerry Mumphrey each drove in a run to help San Diego snap a seven-game losing streak with a 2-1 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, Ken Oberkfell drove in three runs with a single and a double and Keith Hernandez hit a three-run homer, leading St. Louis to an 8-2 triumph over Chicago. Gary Templeton had four hits and scored three runs in the 11th St. Louis attack.

At San Francisco, Rudy Law's infield grounder scored Gary Tomasson from third base to cap a two-run ninth inning as Los Angeles extended its winning streak to 10 games with a 4-3 victory over San Francisco. Darrell Evans had given San Francisco a 3-2 lead with a leadoff homer in the eighth but pinch singles by Jay Johnstone and Tommason started the winning rally in the ninth.

In the American League, at Baltimore, a

more, Doug DeCinces highlighted a six-run second inning with a two-run homer to lift Baltimore to a 7-4 victory over New York. Throwing errors by first baseman Jim Spencer and second baseman Willie Randolph plus RBI singles from Adam Bumbry and Eddie Murray helped give winner Steve Stone (2-2) a 6-1 lead. Baltimore had lost eight of its previous nine games.

Royals 3, Blue Jays 0

At Toronto, Larry Gura allowed only one hit — a leadoff double by Damaso Garcia in the sixth inning — and Clint Hurdle hit a two-run homer as Kansas City shut out Toronto, 3-0. Gura retired the first 15 batters he faced before yielding Garcia's soft hit to left field. The 32-year-old southpaw struck out two and walked one en route to his fourth complete game and third victory against one loss.

White Sox 2, Red Sox 1

At Chicago, Harold Baines singled in an eighth-inning run and Richard Dotson pitched a four-hitter over eight innings as Chicago defeated Boston, 2-1.

Tigers 5, Rangers 4

At Detroit, Lance Parrish hit a grand slam into center field off a grounder Danny Darwin with two out in the 10th inning to score pinch runner Tom Brookens from second base and give Detroit a 5-4 victory over Texas. Reliever Sparky Lyle gave up a one-out single to Richie Hebner. Brookens replaced Hebner and moved to second on a walk. Parrish extended his hitting streak to nine games and drove in his 18th run of the season. Milt Wilcox was the winner.

Angels 2, A's 1

At Oakland, Freddie Patek tripled with two out in the seventh and then scored on a single by Tom Donohue to lift California to a 2-1 victory over Oakland behind Don Aase's four-hitter. Oakland third baseman Wayne Gross and manager Billy Martin were ejected from the game after arguing the close call on Patek at third base.

Twins 10, Mariners 3

At Minnesota, Butch Wynegar and Rick Soffel each drove in two runs and Roy Smalley hit his sixth home run of the year, as Minnesota defeated Seattle, 10-3. Smalley also had two walks, two singles and scored two runs in addition to his solo homer in the sixth inning.

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At Cincinnati, Ken Forsch pitched a three-hitter and Cesar Cedeno hit a two-run homer as Houston shutout Cincinnati, 3-0.

At St. Louis, pinch hitter Barry Foote hit a one-out, run-scoring single off reliever Mark Littell in the ninth inning to highlight a three-run rally that gave Chicago a 6-4 victory over St. Louis.

At Pittsburgh, Bill Madlock's one-out double down the left field line with one out in the 10th inning scored pinch runner Matt Alexander from first base and gave Pittsburgh a 5-4 victory over Montreal.

At Toronto, Otto Velez drove in two runs, one with a home run, and Jim Clancy picked up his first victory of the season as Toronto defeated Kansas City, 3-1.

At Detroit, Richie Zisk hit a two-run homer and Mickey Rivers went four for five as Texas beat Detroit, 10-5, in a game shortened to seven innings by rain.

At Bloomington, Minn., Joe Simpson highlighted a three-run ninth inning rally with a tie-breaking single, helping Seattle to a 3-3 victory over Minnesota.

At Cleveland, Ben Ogilvie's two-run homer in the second inning set off a barrage of seven Milwaukee home runs, including two apiece by Ogilvie and Sal Bando, as Milwaukee overpowered Cleveland, 14-1.

At Anaheim, Calif., Mickey Klutts singled to drive in two runs in the sixth inning and Mike Norris

## North Stars Ground Flyers, 6-5

From Agency Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 — Irvy Payne scored two goals, including the eventual game-winner, in a power play midway through the third period Tuesday night, to give the Minnesota North Stars a 6-5 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers and a 1-0 lead in their best-of-seven NHL Stanley Cup semifinals.

The North Stars, who upset the defending Cup champion Montreal Canadiens in the quarterfinals, did not wilt after the Flyers scored four goals in the first period to take a 3 lead.

They tied the game on a second-period goal by Mike Eaves and took a lead for good on Payne's goal, fifth Philadelphia's Andre Dupont

the penalty box. Al MacAdam sent a pass from behind the Flyers' net to Payne, who connected on a backhand past rookie goalie Pete

teters. Then in the third period Payne

Judge Refuses Request to Bar Ali's July Fight

CHICAGO, May 1 (UPI) — A federal judge has denied a request by Muhammad Ali to be barred from participating in any fights under a contract dispute is settled.

Judge Thomas McMillen of U.S. District Court denied a motion by promoter Greg Campbell that Ali be prevented from fighting a July bout in Rio de Janeiro with Larry Holmes until he fulfilled a contract to fight Mike Weaver.

In refusing to grant Campbell's request, McMillen said that Ali was "not of any wrongdoing."

The judge, however, issued a preliminary injunction barring further "acts with regard to the Ali-Jabbar bout and allowed Campbell

to raise money to fulfill a contract allegedly interfered with fellow promoters.

The contract held Campbell responsible for obtaining \$10 million in a sponsor for a June fight between Ali and the winner of the "Punch 3" bout between John Tate and Mike Weaver, won by Weaver, Campbell said he would be able to find a financial backer in Taiwan, before he first sought to hold the fight.

Campbell filed a complaint earlier this month charging four parties with conspiring to undermine the original agreement for the June fight. Named in the complaint were "Barber Muhammad, Ali's manager; Muhammad Ali's brother, Muhammad Ali; Ali's body guard; Bob Arum, a promoter for Top Rank Inc., and Time Inc."

Under provisions of the injunction Campbell must come up with \$50,000 in 11 days to cover Ali's living expenses and some \$9.7 million in a letter of credit shortly thereafter.

got his second goal of the game on a similar setup by MacAdam after the Flyers' Paul Holmgren was sent off for roughing.

Holmgren brought the Flyers to within one goal about two minutes after converting a pass from Brian Propp — Propp's third assist of the night — for a goal through a maze of players in front of goalie Gary Edwards.

But Edwards, who came on at the start of the second period after Mike Melchione allowed four first-period goals, ended the game stopping all but one of 22 shots on goal, including 17 in the third period. It was the Flyers' first home loss of the playoffs.

Steve Christoff, North Star rookie and former member of the U.S. Olympic team, scored two first-period goals to break an NHL record for most goals by a rookie in the playoffs. His total of eight broke the previous record of seven held by Montreal's Jacques Lemaire, Buffalo's Danny Gare and Don Maloney, then with Detroit.

Islanders 4, Sabres 1

At Buffalo, Bob Bourne scored a short-handed goal to tie the game around 11:00. Billy Smith's turned acrobatic and John Tonelli produced his team's last two goals as the New York Islanders beat Buffalo, 4-1.

Bourne's score during a major penalty on teammate Gordie Lane deadlocked the game, 1-1, late in the first period and sparked the competitive fire the Islanders needed to win.

Transactions

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

TEXAS RANGERS—Signed Eddie Cibola, shortstop, and chief executive of the Texas Rangers baseball team, named Eddie Cibola general manager and chief executive officer. Named Amos Carter Jr., vice president; Don J. Kelly, secretary and general counsel; Charles Wagoner, treasurer.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Purchased the contract of Jim Kaat, pitcher, from the New York Yankees. Signed Pedro Martinez, pitcher, to a one-year contract, to be in the spring training of the American Association. Designated David Kneib, pitcher, for release.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

CLEVELAND CAVALIERS—Signed Stan Albeck, head coach, to a three-year contract. MILWAUKEE BUCKS—Signed Mervyn, forward, to a one-year contract.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BALTIMORE COLTS—Traded Don Hardeman, running back, to Denver for the Broncos' 12th-round draft choice in this year's draft. NEW YORK JETS—Traded Bruce Owens, safety, to the Oakland Raiders for a sixth-round draft choice.

OAKLAND RAIDERS—Traded Jack Tatum, defensive back, to Houston for the Oilers' 10th-round draft choice in this year's draft. NEW YORK JETS—Traded Bruce Owens, safety, to the Oakland Raiders for a sixth-round draft choice.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS—Traded Willie Fiv, defensive end, to San Francisco in exchange for the 49ers' 12th-round pick in Wednesday's draft.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Traded Sammy Green, linebacker, to Houston for the Oilers' 10th-round draft pick in this year and an undrafted pick in 1981.

MONTREAL ALOUETTES—Signed Doug Scott, defensive tackle, to a five-year contract. Signed Bruce Galt, wide receiver, to a one-year contract.

ed to defeat Buffalo in the opening game of their semifinal series.

After Rick Dudley of the Sabres beat Smith, 5-23 into the game, the goalie stopped 31 shots.

Meanwhile, Bourne and Mike Bossy scored in quick succession in the first period for the Islanders, and Tonelli got an insurance goal in each of the last two periods.

The loss was only the second of the playoffs for the Sabres, who had been unbeaten at home in 22 games dating to Jan. 6.

NHL Playoffs

Semifinal Round

PHILADELPHIA vs. MINNESOTA (Minnesota leads series, 1-0)

May 1 — Philadelphia at Philadelphia 5-3

May 2 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 3 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 4 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 5 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 6 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 7 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 8 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 9 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 10 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 11 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 12 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 13 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 14 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 15 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 16 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 17 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 18 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 19 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 20 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 21 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 22 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 23 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 24 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

May 25 — Philadelphia at Minnesota 5-3

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